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Champaign Seed Com.

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Catalogue

1913

ed F R Lawns, Pleasure Grounds, Etc.

iful feature of a city home or country estate is a well-kept lawn. Beds of many-ately trees embellish the surroundings, but it will be conceded that it is the rich, n which completes the pleasing picture. In the luxuriant turf lies the whole secret.

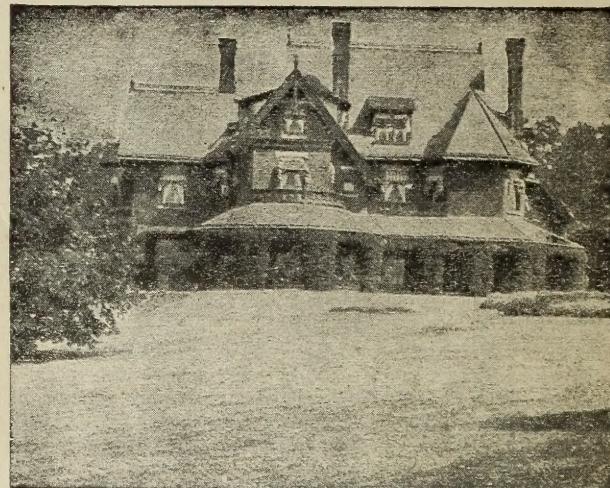
HINTS ABOUT LAWNS—Their Formation and Care

A should be thoroughly drained, and if not naturally rich, fertilizers should be added before this purpose bone dust, crushed bone, or fertilizers containing bone and potash are the best. five hundred pounds per acre. For small plots, 10 pounds to about 400 square feet. e soil by plowing or spading until thoroughly pulverized, being careful to leave the entire near alike as possible, that the grass may be even in its growth; finish by harrowing or raking fine, and finally level by use of heavy roller. We recommend Dunham's Ball Bearing lers and carry them in stock.

ng may be done in **spring or fall**. If done in the hot months of summer, the ground must be moderately moist. With the ground prepared as directed, let the surface be gone over with a fine rake, and the seed evenly scattered, after which carefully rake or brush the seed in and follow with the roller. **To secure the best results use plenty of seed—about 75 pounds per acre being the right quantity. One pound is sufficient for 300 square feet.**

Let the grass get a good start before cutting—say a growth of 3 or 4 inches. When well rooted, a lawn should be trimmed with a lawn mower about once in ten days. No lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings, which work should be done in the spring before the ground becomes dry. In very dry weather a thorough wetting should be given about once a week, a little water on a dry surface often doing more harm than good. Old lawns can be improved and renewed by the application of fertilizers and seeding about one-half the quantity for new lawns.

In addition to prices on Grass Seeds add postage, if to be mailed.



"Perpetual Green" Lawn Mixture

A combination of various native and foreign dwarf-growing, fine-leaved grasses, carefully balanced and blended, with a view of producing a turf that will retain its rich green color throughout the entire season. This is our standard mixture that we have sold for years to parks, cemeteries and large private estates. Lb., 25c; 3 lbs. for 65c; 5 lbs. for \$1.00. In larger quantities ask for special prices.

Choice Mixture

While containing fewer and less expensive grasses than our "Perpetual Green," this is a good, well-balanced mixture which we do not hesitate to recommend. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs. for 85c.

Barnard's "Special" Lawn Mixture

This mixture is composed of grasses selected irrespective of cost as representing the best low-growing, narrow-leaved varieties of fine texture and color. In preparing this "Special" mixture only seeds of the highest grades and extra heavy weight are employed. It costs more, but "it's worth more." Seeded liberally upon good ground, well prepared, a lawn of the very highest excellence will result. Lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.60.

Terrace Mixture of Grasses

For seeding side hills, terraces, embankments, etc. A mixture of grasses whose roots penetrate deeply and bind the soil. When sowing, add to the mixture about one-fifth part of oats, which holds the soil together until the grasses have made a good start. Lb., 30c; 5 lbs. for \$1.35.

Lawn Fertilizer This is made up of various fertilizing ingredients, not only to invigorate the lawn, but to enable the grass to stand hot, dry weather. It is fine, dry powder, not unpleasant to handle. Apply at any time during the season, scattering it evenly over the surface. The best results are obtained by spreading this fertilizer in spring and in September and October, or during rainy periods in summer. **There are no weed seeds in this fertilizer.** For making new lawns it should be applied at the rate of 25 lbs. for 1,200 square feet. For top dressing use half the quantity. Price, not prepaid: 10 lbs., 45c; 25 lbs., 95c; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE. An excellent fertilizer, not only for the lawn, but the vegetable garden and to mix with potting soil. Applied to the lawn, its effect is apparent immediately. Makes the richest, safest, and quickest liquid manure. For use in liquid form, one pound to five gallons of water will make a solution which can be used with safety daily if necessary. Price, not prepaid: 10 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., 60c; 50 lbs., \$1; 100 lbs., \$1.50; 500 lbs., \$6.50.

Shady Place Mixture

Made up of grasses selected for locations shaded by trees or buildings. Lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Putting Green Mixture

This mixture is intended not only for putting greens, but for all lawns that are to be used as pleasure grounds and necessarily requiring a fine, dense turf—one capable of withstanding constant wear. With this in view, after experimenting with several combinations of the best fine-leaved, low-growing grasses, we selected those which, rightly proportioned together, produced just the results we were endeavoring to obtain. We have furnished some of the best known golf clubs in the vicinity of Chicago with this mixture and it has given splendid results. Price, per pound, 35c; 5 lbs. for \$1.60. Special price on large quantities.

Mixture for Quick Effect

There is considerable demand for a grass seed that will produce a quick-growing turf. For this purpose we have prepared a mixture of a few strong-germinating, vigorous-growing grasses, which will produce a turf of fair quality within a few weeks after seeding. The grasses in this mixture are mostly annuals or biennials, and such a turf could be relied upon only for one or two seasons. A permanent lawn could be secured, however, by re-seeding at any time with any of our other mixtures. Price, per pound, 15c. 5 lbs. for 70c.

White Clover

Very scarce this season. Extra fancy quality. Lb., 50c; 5 lbs. for \$2.25.

HOW PLANTS GROW.

The Foundation Principles of Successful Culture.

The parts of a garden plant are commonly six—

1st. THE ROOT, growing in the soil, and by its delicate tips taking up the water with its dissolved mineral food
2d. THE STEM, giving rise through its buds to leaves and flower, and serving as the channel for the soil water to rise to the leaves and for the *true* sap to return with its supply of sugar, etc., to build the growing parts or be stored for future use (of plant or animal) in stem, leaf, fruit, seed or thickened root.

3d. THE LEAVES, spreading their broad surface to the sunshine and air, and holding in their green cells the living substance which alone has the wonderful power to utilize the direct sunlight in producing starch and other foods from the crude soil, water and carbon dioxide of the air.

4th. THE FLOWER, its bright colors and sweet odors, advertisements for the visits of helpful insects (bees, butterflies, etc.); its curious shape a protection against rain and undue heat, as well as against smooth, crawling insects (ant, etc.), which would not bring pollen from *other* plants, and at the same time, while guiding welcome visitors to the rewarding nectar, compelling them to touch the right place (stigma) with their pollen dusted bodies.

5th. THE FRUIT. This represents the time and effort of the season. Its bright colors attract and its agreeable and nourishing food rewards the animal which will aid in spreading the seed to new soil or larger room. If not edible, fruits commonly have some device to catch the wind or cling to the covering of visitors (burr).

6th. THE SEED is within the fruit and protected by it till mature. Within each seed is a *germ* able to give rise to a new plant resembling its parent; a supply of highly-concentrated *food* to nourish the baby plantlet till it can feed by leaves and root of its own, and one or more "coats" to protect both during this resting stage.

With this brief outline of the organs of a plant and their functions, let us next consider

THE SOIL. Recent study of this has laid the foundation of a "new agriculture," which contends that the mechanical condition of the soil is of prime importance; that in a well drained, deeply tilled, thoroughly pulverized and mellow soil the roots of a plant will extend so widely as to gather sufficient food from even a relatively small supply, and so deeply as to be almost proof against drouth. That thorough preparation of a deep seed bed saves manure (by admitting the air to liberate plant food) and is really more essential, for without it all may fail.

DRAINAGE must be had to secure this tilth. This is best secured by *tile* laid at a proper depth, as such drains are never clogged with weeds, ice and snow, and are out of the way. Even land on which no surface water stands will be benefitted. Tile draining prevents surface washing; retains the porous condition left by the frost and permits early and successful pulverizing; allows the air to enter and liberate plant food; invites the roots to strike deeply; absorbs and holds the limited rainfall of summer better and dries the surface quickly after.

SAND in the soil makes it more easily pulverized, but if in excess permits plant food to waste and is changeable in temperature. Such sands need the addition of clay to make them more adhesive and humus (decaying vegetable matter) to retain fertilizers, and by its black color absorbs the sun's heat and warms more quickly.

STIFF CLAYS need fall plowing and the addition of sand, or humus in the form of stable manure, muck from swamps or heavy growths of clover, cowpeas, etc., turned under to aid the subsoil plow, disk and other harrows in pulverizing 8 to 10 inches of soil. Do not hesitate to repeat the plowing several times if needed to bring a deep, mellow soil; but once done, be very cautious about working the land when wet or it will again become heavy.

FERTILIZERS. Not only does coarse material loosen up the soil, but plant food and moisture are also supplied. Long standing crops, whose roots are not used for food (corn, etc.) will thrive on such nourishment if a little quick-acting manure can be applied to enable the young roots to quickly reach it. Root crops (beets, etc.) on the other hand would be distorted and injured by coarse food and thrive best in soils heavily manured the previous season, started by a surface dressing of concentrated fertilizers. Some plants tend to "run to vine" and set fruit too late. In such cases manure in the hill and the check to the growth when that supply is used will induce fruiting.

THE SEED must be *right* in all respects or time and labor is lost. To be *true to name*, it must be raised from carefully selected stock; all "rogues" (plants not true to the type) be pulled out and the plant at such distance from other related varieties that neither wind nor insects can bring strange pollen. It must be *well kept* (especially the seed of tender plants) and not exposed to dampness and severe cold. It must be *fresh*, as with the lapse of years a slow change goes on in germ and food supply till it is no longer vigorous, even if alive. It is seldom one's own seed can be depended on; hence, where *so much* is involved of success or failure, choose a thoroughly reliable dealer rather than a gaudy catalogue. Cheap prices cannot compensate for *satisfactory seed*.

WHEN TO PLANT. Hardy seed will keep out all winter and come up promptly *when the soil is warm enough*. This seems the key to the question, as the soil temperature is much more constant than the air. Hardy seed can be planted as early as the soil will work well (which may be hastened by fall preparation). For tender vegetables, test the temperature of the soil in the field with a stout thermometer (see page 95) and be guided by that. The best temperatures have been found by experiment (N. Car. Exp. Stn Bull. pp. 384) to be 65 degrees F. for onion; 70 for cabbage, carrot, celery, lettuce, parsnip and radish; 75 for beet; 80 for cucumber, tomato and turnip.

HOW TO PLANT. With sufficient warmth, moisture and oxygen (air) supplied, the insoluble and long keeping stores of starch, oil, etc., in the seed turn to soluble sugar, etc., ready to nourish the growing germ. This then develops a root, and pushing off the covering earth opens its first leaves. Cold will delay germination; a covering of water keeps away air and drowns the seed; dryness quickly kills the young seedling and a crust may prevent its breaking through. Strong, large seed (corn, pea, etc.) can be planted in small numbers and more deeply; should be firmly pressed into the moist bottom of the drill before covering. Seeds with small food supply (celery, etc.) are best sown thickly in seed-beds, firmly pressed against the earth and thinly covered with some non-caking material like fine leaf mold or loam, well watered and shaded till the young plants are established. In field sowing, such seeds must be sown thickly (or strong seeds like radish mixed in) to enable them to break through the soil.

ROTATE CROPS, never by choice following one crop by another of the same sort. Diseases due to germs in the soil and injurious insects are largely avoided by change of ground, and other plants have different needs and can better find food.

CULTIVATE shallow but frequently—at least as often as rain or tramping packs the surface. Bailey's idea of "watering with a rake" is sound, as a layer of fine, dry soil on the surface acts as a mulch, and by lessening the evaporation, saves the soil water at critical times. Incidentally, while keeping the ground covered with a loose layer you will kill the weeds when they are weakest.

THINNING to generous distance is of great importance but heart-breaking work, as one dislikes to cut out strong, vigorous plants. But it *must be done*. Each plant must have root room and ample sunshine and air to flourish—and considered well it is easy to see "that the worst weed in a corn hill is an extra stalk of corn!"

General List of Vegetable Seeds

Terms All goods handled by us being of HIGHEST GRADE and priced, as we believe, as low as is consistent with their superior quality, we sell for Cash at the NET prices named throughout this catalogue (except as otherwise stated).

Delivery We mail and pay the postage on all seeds ordered by the packet, ounce, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. If larger quantities are to be mailed, add postage at the rate of 8c per lb.; 15c per quart for Peas and Beans, 10c per quart for Corn, to the prices quoted herein. Seeds in quantities of half pounds, pounds, pints and quarts, pecks and bushels, bulbs, plants, shrubs and other heavy and bulky goods are forwarded by freight or express at the expense of the purchaser.

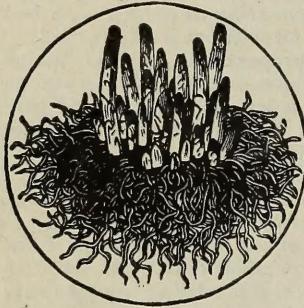
ARTICHOKE

Green Globe. Sown and grown in good garden soil, this variety will last for years. Its flower heads cooked like Asparagus are relished by many. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Jerusalem Artichoke. Write for price.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

One-year roots are ready to cut two years from planting; two and three-year roots, the year following setting out. Plant in spring or fall.



Bonvallet's Giant. One-year-old, 100, 75c; 1,000, \$5.00; Two-year-old roots, 100, \$1.20; 1,000, \$8.00.

Columbian Mammoth White (see cut). One-year-old, 100, 60c; 1,000, \$4.50. Two-year-old roots: 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$6.00.

Conover's Colossal. One-year-old, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$3.75. Two-year-old roots, 100, 75c; 1,000, \$5.00.

Palmetto. One-year-old roots, 100, 60c; 1,000, \$4.00. Two-year-old roots, 100, 75c; 1,000, \$5.00.

BONNEN, Ger. BEANS HARICOT, Fr.

DWARF, BUSH or SNAP

In many localities the low-growing varieties are known under different names. Under this classification we include the best sorts selected after years of careful observation—Bush, Bunch, Snap, String or Dwarf Beans.

About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills 2 inches deep and 18 inches to two feet apart; drop the beans 3 inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than 2 inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession until September.

1 qt. to 100 ft. of drill; 1½ bu. to the acre in drills.

Superior Green-Podded Varieties

Improved Red Valentine For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the green-podded sorts, and many prefer it to the wax varieties. Vine erect, with dark-green leaves; pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender; seed long, of medium size and unsymmetrical in shape; pink, marbled with red. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Black Valentine An Extra Early Green Pod Bean. It produces long pods that are almost straight, round, thick and meaty. They are soft green in color; in flavor unsurpassed. A good bean to force as well as to use for late planting. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

SPARDEL, Ger.

ASPARAGUS

ASPERGE, Fr.

Asparagus seed should be sown in early spring, on rich, light soil, in drills a foot or more apart, covering the seed an inch deep. Thin to three or four inches, and keep the ground mellow and clear of weeds the first season by frequent hoeing. The next spring, transplant to a permanent bed, which should be in deep, mellow soil, made very rich by a liberal application of manure.

One ounce will sow 40 feet of drill.

Bonvallet's Giant

Of recent years this giant variety has become a great favorite, as it not only combines high productive power and lasting quality, but it withstands the rust so frequently disastrous to Asparagus beds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.50.

Columbian Mammoth White

Produces shoots which stay white as long as fit for use without earthing up or any other artificial blanching. Nearly all seedlings will produce clear white shoots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 50c.

Conover's Colossal. The standard variety. Popular, productive, and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 50c.

Palmetto. A large, dark-green variety, having pointed tips. By many growers considered the best for market purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 50c.

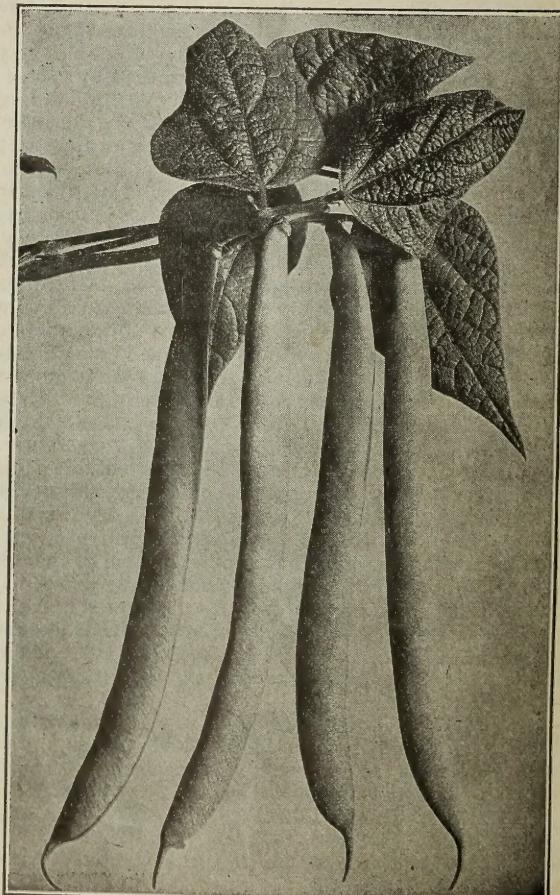
PRICE OF ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Prices do not include postage. If we are to mail, add 25c per 100 for the 1-year-old plants and 50c per 100 for the 2-year-old plants.

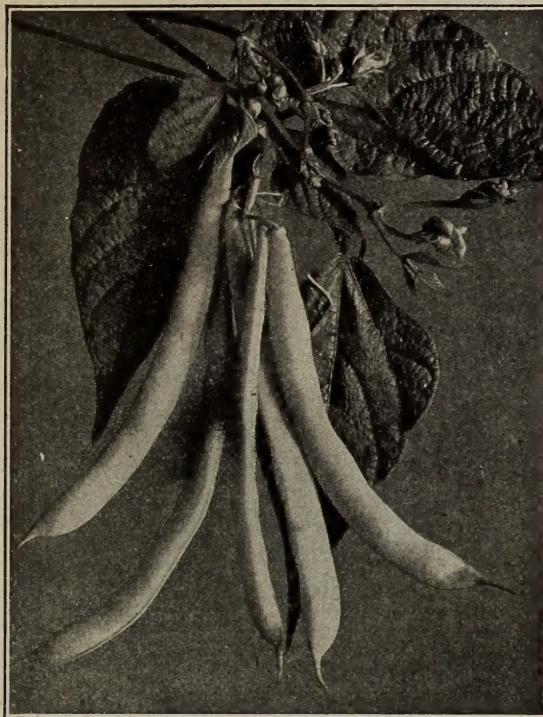
Asparagus

BY H. M. HEXAMER

This is a practical and reliable handbook on the selection and preparation of the soil, planting, cultivation, manuring, cutting, bunching, packing and marketing. Special emphasis is given to the great importance of Asparagus as a farm and money crop. Illustrated. Cloth, 50 cents, postpaid.



BLACK VALENTINE BEAN



GREEN POD BEAN

If to be mailed, add 8c per pint, 15c per quart.

DWARF GREEN-PODDED BEANS—Continued

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS. Early, upright in growth, very productive, with long, straight, thick pods of excellent quality. Seeds, when ripe, are olive-brown color. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.00.

IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE. A great improvement on the old and well-known Refugee, as it is very much earlier, ready to pick nearly as soon as Six Weeks, more dwarf and compact in growth, while the pods are round, solid, tender, and of the best quality. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.00.

EARLY MOHAWK. Hardy and very early. The long, straight pod and good shipping quality make it a desirable variety for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.00.

LONGFELLOW. This bean is very early, the pods being ready to gather several days before other green pod beans of the same size and quality. Pods long, straight and round, and of a beautiful pale-green color; flavor is delicious, and in every respect an ideal snap bean. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod This fine bean is the only absolutely stringless green-pod bean in the market. **It is the earliest and most hardy of green-pod sort.** By repeated plantings pods may be had in constant succession from spring until cut off by frost. The plants are very productive, bearing profusely the beautiful green pods, which are nearly round, straight, broad, tender, brittle, of the finest flavor, fleshy, and entirely stringless. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

REFUGEE, or 1,000 to 1. Valuable for hardiness, vigor, and productiveness. Pods round, thick, and tender. Beans, brown speckled. Season, medium to late. Extensively and entirely stringless. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.00.

FULL MEASURE. Fine green pod bean of recent introduction. Medium early in season. The long, straight, round pods are thick and meaty, stringless, and of excellent quality. It is also a splendid yielder. These qualities should be sufficient to recommend it to all planters. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

DWARF GREEN-PODDED BEANS—Continued**Varieties for Shelling**

The largest return will result from planting in drills from two to three feet apart and leaving the plants two to six inches apart in the row. Up to the time of flowering they should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any mutilation of the roots by cultivation after the plants come into bloom is likely to cause the blossoms to blast and so cut off the crop. The cultivation of beans should always be very shallow.

LARGE WHITE MARROW. The standard large white Bean commonly sold in market. Beans are good green or dry, of vigorous growth and productive. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

WHITE NAVY. Valuable chiefly as a field bean and considered by many the best baking variety. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$4.00.

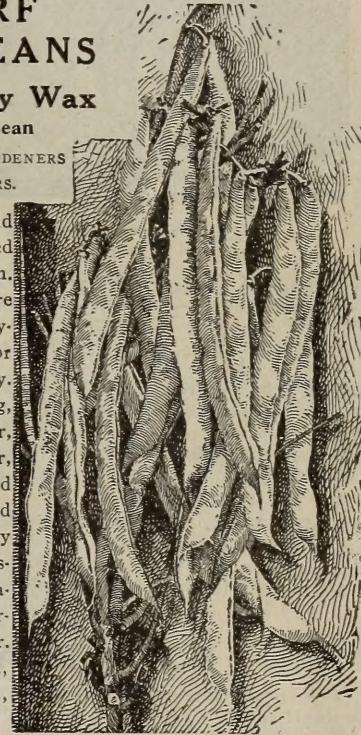
ROYAL DWARF, or WHITE KIDNEY. Excellent cooked with sweet corn, making "succotash." Among best as a winter bean. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL. Late; productive and much esteemed for good quality of the beans. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.00.

DWARF WAX BEANS**Davis Kidney Wax****The BEST Bean**

FOR MARKET GARDENERS
AND CANNERS.

The most hardy and productive wax-podded bush bean in cultivation. The large beans are pure white, kidney shape, excellent for cooking, green or dry. The pods, while young, are stringless, tender, and of excellent flavor, very long, straight and uniform in size and shape; of a clear waxy white that does not discolor in cooking, making them most desirable for the canner. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$6.00.



DAVIS WAX BEAN

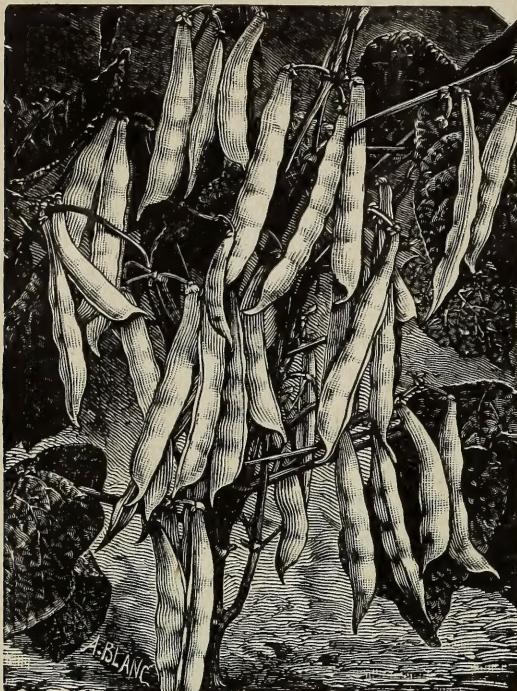
Hodson Wax In its class it is fully as valuable as the Green Pod, both being distinctly market gardener's beans on account of vigor and the healthy growth of foliage. **Follows Davis Wax or Wardwell's in season.** Pods average 7 inches in length; color, a clear light yellow. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

GOLDEN WAX. Pods flat; golden colored; beans oval, white with more or less of two shades of reddish purple visible. One of the most delicate and finely flavored, as well as early. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax This variety maturing a little later than the Golden Wax, yields a large crop of long, nearly straight, flat, creamy white, handsome pods. These are of good quality, and always command a ready sale, making the variety one of the most profitable for the market gardener. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$6.00.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX. Medium early. Pods round, pencil shape. Tender, brittle, and producing during a long season. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$6.00.

DWARF WAX BEANS—Continued



CHALLENGE BLACK WAX

Challenge Black Wax Fully one week earlier than any other. Pods clear waxy white, round, fleshy, crisp, and tender. The dry bean is jet black, long, curved, and rather flat. Packet, 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX. Pods long, flat, and tender. Seeds blue-black. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

PROLIFIC GERMAN WAX. Pods golden, even, stringless, and of fine quality. Seed black. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

REFUGEE WAX. Produces round pods of a golden yellow color, and always remains tender. Suitable for early or late sowing, and for a wet or a dry season. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

POLE BEANS

Pole Beans are even more sensitive to cold and wet than the dwarf varieties, and should be sown two weeks later. After settled warm weather, set poles four to eight feet long in rows four feet apart and extending north and south, the poles being three feet apart in the row. Around each stake plant five to eight beans, two inches deep.

One Quart will make about 100 hills.

KENTUCKY WONDER, or Old Homestead. Pods green, nine inches or more long, nearly round, fleshy, stringless, and of excellent flavor. Dry beans, long, oval, dun-colored. It is an early and most prolific variety. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Burger's Green Pod Stringless This is earlier than Old Homestead, and covers a longer season of productiveness. The pods, borne in clusters, average six to eight inches in length, are uniformly straight, of a rich dark green, and so meaty as to be really "saddle-backed." The pods are as entirely stringless as the popular Burpee's Stringless Green Pod Bush Bean. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.65; bu., \$6.

GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX. Long, broad, thick pods, borne in clusters. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

SCARLET RUNNER. A favorite, both as a Snap Bean and for its flowers, which are of a bright scarlet. Seeds broad and kidney-shaped. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c.

POLE BEANS—Continued

Lazy Wife This is a superior variety for the home garden, also as a field bean among corn. Desirable either for cooking in the pod or shelled for winter. The large, green pods are from 4 to 6 inches in length. Very tender, of delicious flavor. They are broad and thick, and are stringless until quite large. Dry beans are round, pure white. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.

CUT SHORT, or CORN HILL. An old variety that is in favor for planting among corn. It will yield a good crop without the use of poles. Beans nearly oblong, cut off at the ends, white and partially dotted with spots. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE. This is also used as a cornhill bean. Pods long and flat; beans flat, kidney-shaped, white, of excellent quality green or dry. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$6.00.

POLE LIMA BEANS

Lima Beans are not only profitable as green shell beans, but are also a paying crop to sell as dried beans during winter. They are always in demand and bring good prices.

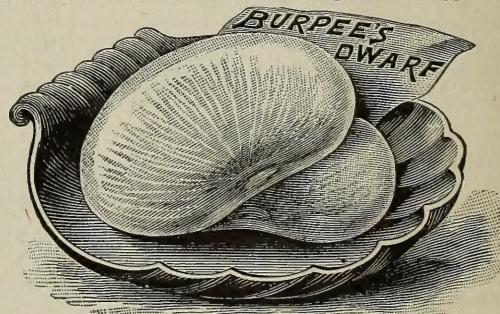
Lima Beans will not grow until the weather and ground are warm; if planted earlier, the seeds are apt to rot in the ground.

Seibert's Early Lima In earliness, ease of shelling and quality of the green beans, this variety is far in advance of all other early Limas for either the garden or market. The vine is very productive; although the pods rarely contain more than four beans, the total yield is enormous. The green shelled beans are of immense size, tender, and of finest quality. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.65; bu., \$6.25.

King of the Garden Lima Vines vigorous and productive, producing a continuous bloom and fruitage to the end of the season. The pods are of enormous size, many specimens measuring from 5 to 8 inches, and some containing seven beans to the pod, all perfectly formed and of superior quality. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$6.00.

DWARF LIMA BEANS

Bush Limas should be planted three feet apart, dropping two or three beans fifteen inches apart in the row. Cover about an inch deep. Dwarf Limas require no support.



BURPEE'S DWARF LIMA. Plants make perfect bushes from eighteen inches to two feet high. They are **sure croppers** and **immense yielders**. Pods as large as those of the Pole Lima, and contain three to five beans of the best quality. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.

DREER'S DWARF LIMA. Thick pods and large thick beans, three or four in a pod. Ripens fully ten days earlier than the Pole Lima of same name. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. Valuable on account of extreme earliness. Extremely productive, tender, and delicious. The dry beans are small and white. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.

Gardening for Pleasure

By Peter Henderson. A guide to the amateur in the fruit, vegetable, and flower garden. It meets the wants of all classes in the country, city, and village, who keep a garden for their own enjoyment rather than for the sale of the products. Finely illustrated. 404 pages. 5 x 7 inches. Cloth, \$1.50, postpaid.

RUNKELRUEBEN, Ger.

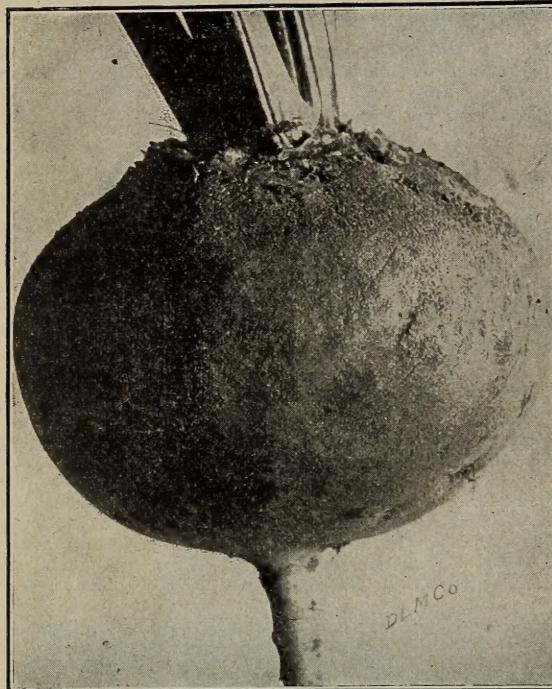
BEETS

BETTERAVE, Fr.

Sow as early in the spring as ground can be worked, and for succession, every two weeks after up to the first of July, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart, and when well up thin to from four to six inches. The young plants removed in thinning are excellent cooked in the same manner as Spinach. Take up the roots in October and store in cellar like potatoes. Covered with sand they will keep in nice, tender condition for winter use.

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds are required for an acre.

Crosby's Egyptian Much in demand by market gardeners for forcing and early out-of-door sowing. This beet is perfect in shape, and deepest red, almost black, in color. Equally good for early bunching as well as the fall market. Its fine color and superior quality make this one of the best beets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$7.00.



Barnard's Selected Edmonds Beet

Good for bunching, and is a standard winter beet. Its uniformity, handsome appearance, small top, and single tap root commend it most strongly to the market gardener, and for table use scarcely any other variety can equal it in fine quality. The skin is deep blood-red in color, flesh dark red, sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$7.00.

Crimson Globe Handsome in shape, a little deeper than round, with a smooth surface and small tap root. Flesh deep crimson, ringed and zoned. Not only desirable for bunching for early use, but it is good for main crop, as it keeps well until spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.35.

DEWING'S BLOOD TURNIP. Suitable for market men. Medium size; smooth skin; flesh red with white bands. Good main crop variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.35.

IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. This beet does not mature so early as those named above. It is an excellent one for the home garden and summer use. An old-time standby, and low priced. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

DIRIGO. An extra early turnip beet of handsome shape and attractive color. It is one of the best for either summer or winter use. Beautiful dark-red color; fine grain and flavor. Tops and tap roots quite small. A most desirable variety for market gardeners, by whom it is used largely for bunching. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.35.

ECLIPSE. This is not only an extra early beet, but if sown late, it is valuable for winter use. Its rapid growth, extreme earliness, neat globe shape with small top and bright crimson color, make this a most popular sort with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.35.

HALF-LONG BLOOD. One of the best beets for winter and spring use. The roots are pear-shaped, smooth, and handsome; flesh a rich dark red, crisp, tender, sweet, and retaining its excellent quality longer than any other sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

IMPROVED LONG DARK BLOOD. Tops large, necks small, leaf stems and vines red, leaf green, roots large, tapering, growing even with the surface. Flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade, tender and sweet and remaining so when kept till spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

DETROIT DARK RED. A medium early globe-shaped beet of excellent quality. It is especially esteemed on account of its dark-red color which extends entirely through the beet, and without the light-colored rings seen in some varieties. The beets are smooth and handsome. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$7.00.

SWISS CHARD, or Sea Kale Beet

It is superior to the common beet for greens; if sown at the same time, it will be fit for use before it. Later, the plants form broad, wax-like stems to the leaves, which are very delicious cooked or pickled. They have a flavor similar to spinach. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

MANGEL-WURZEL AND SUGAR BEETS

One ounce for 50 feet of drill; 5 lbs. for an acre.

MAMMOTH LONG RED. On good soil sometimes grows eighteen inches long. Dark leaves; skin bright dark red; flesh white with veined rings of rose-pink. An excellent keeper; nutritious and milk-producing. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

GOLDEN TANKARD. A yellow-fleshed variety highly prized by dairymen for milk-producing qualities. All stock thrive on it. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

CHAMPION GLOBE. The best round Mangel. It is valuable for shallow soils, a better keeper than Long Red. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

THE BEST SUGAR BEETS

KLEIN WANZLEBEN. White flesh. Contains large amount of sugar. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

LANE'S IMPERIAL SUGAR BEET. Forms a large root, long and tapering. Snow-white flesh. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

BORECOLE, or Kale

DWARF GERMAN, or GERMAN GREENS. A dwarf variety, rarely exceeding 18 inches in height, but spreading out under good cultivation to 3 feet in diameter; the leaves are very beautifully curled, and of a bright green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.25.

GREEN CURLED SCOTCH. About two feet high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

BROCCOLI

SPARGEKOHL, Ger.

BROCCOLI, Fr.

Taller and more hardy than Cauliflower, but otherwise very similar to that delicious vegetable. Culture and use are identical with that of Cauliflower.

One ounce of seed for 2,000 plants.

EARLY PURPLE CAPE. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

WHITE CAPE. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

These are miniature cabbages produced from the side of the stalk. They are regarded as a great delicacy boiled and served in the same manner as Cauliflower. Sow in seed-bed in May, transplant and cultivate like cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

KOPFKOHL, Ger.

CABBAGE

CHOU POMME, Fr.

OUR CABBAGE SEED is grown under the care of practical, painstaking and reliable men; in localities where experience and thorough tests have proved the climate and soil to be the best adapted to their production in highest perfection; from fully developed, perfect heads, carefully cured and stored until time of planting; thoroughly tested as to vitality, our seeds can but give satisfaction, and we unhesitatingly recommend it for the use of either market or private gardener.

All that Cabbage requires is the soil to be rich, deep, well-drained, and abundantly manured. For the early kinds, plant 30 inches between the rows and 16 inches between the plants. For the late kinds, three feet between the rows and two feet between the plants. For very early use, sow in January or February, in hotbeds. Set out when the plants are strong enough into other hotbeds, or set in cold-frames in March. Transplant when danger from frost is past to the open ground. For a succession, sow in the open ground last of March or early in April. The late or winter crop seed can be sown in May and the plants set out in July. **An ounce of seed produces 1,500 plants; one-half pound to transplant for an acre.**

HOW TO DESTROY CABBAGE WORMS. SLUG SHOT can be used lightly or heavily and the cabbage suffers no harm. The cabbage forms its head by the interior growth; it throws off its earlier and outside leaves, and no dust can enfold within its head. Apply Slug Shot with a duster, sieving it over the plants or full-grown cabbages. The powder is very fine and goes a long way in field or garden. **Not prepaid. 5 lb. pkg., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; Tin Duster each 35c.**



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

Earliest Pointed-Headed Sorts

Early Jersey Wakefield Long recognized as the best, earliest **marketable** cabbage. In size, medium; in shape, pyramidal with pointed peak. Its uncommonly fine heading qualities, together with its fitness for wintering in cold frames, pleases the most critical gardeners. Our strain of seed is of superior quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

LARGE WAKEFIELD, or CHARLESTON. The heads are similar in form, although generally not so pointed, but of equal solidity as the original Jersey Wakefield, while they grow half again as large, reaching full size about ten days later. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

Winnigstadt An old and famous type of second early cabbage. It makes a large, conical head, about ten days later than Wakefield. Color, a bright, glossy green. Valuable not only for early use, but as a winter cabbage. A vigorous grower, it thrives even under unfavorable conditions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

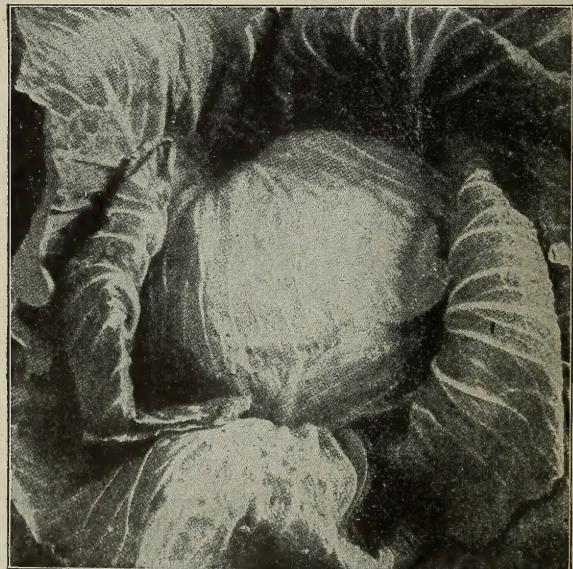
Early Flat-Headed Sorts

Eureka In comparison with Wakefield, **Eureka** is heavier, harder, earlier, and in addition, is flat. Three heads, with part of their leaves removed, cover a sugar barrel. It grows very compactly, thus yielding a much larger crop than other early varieties; a splendid keeper for an early variety on account of its solidness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

ALLHEAD EARLY

The most profitable Early Cabbage for market gardeners. The best all-the-year-round Cabbage for the home garden.

Heads flat, deep, and solid; firm and tender; valuable also for late. Seeds sown in July and set out in August will make fine heads. Largely planted by market gardeners. Nearly 10,000 can be grown on an acre, and almost every one will head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.



CABBAGE—"EARLY SPRING"

EARLY SPRING. The first early round-head Cabbage, maturing about the same time as Jersey Wakefield. One of its chief claims to superiority is the remarkable uniformity of the heads. They are also very solid even when young, and with very small outside leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

EARLY SUMMER. Matures about ten days later than Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads are large, nearly round, somewhat flattened, and quite solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

CABBAGE, continued**Second Early, or Main Crop****ALL ROUND FLAT HEADS**

ALL SEASONS. A splendid main crop sort, much grown by market gardeners; is also an excellent variety for home use. Remarkable for its ability to stand hot sun and dry weather. Makes solid, hard heads, of large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

FOTTLER'S IMPROVED BRUNSWICK. We have a superior strain of this seed, which brings large, flat, solid heads of excellent quality. Stem very short. A sure header. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Chicago Market Cabbage

This valuable Cabbage continues to give the utmost satisfaction, not only to Chicago gardeners, but in every locality in which it has been introduced. **We have yet to find a variety more thoroughly adapted to general culture and which combines so many good qualities as our "Chicago Market" Cabbage.** It will surely please you. Planted early, it develops fine, large, solid heads one week later than the Wakefield, while if set out later it makes excellent heads for winter use. It stands the hot sun well, is almost certain to head, and does not crack; is an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

AUTUMN AND WINTER SORTS

Surehead A compact-growing, general crop Cabbage that is well named, as it can be relied upon with certainty to head even under unfavorable circumstances. The heads are large, hard, firm, fine in texture, and sweet flavored. It is a late variety, keeps well, is good for shipping, and is a favorite sort with market gardeners and also for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

**Danish Ballhead Cabbage****The Best Cabbage for Spring Sales**

For several years our strain of this Cabbage has been known to be unexcelled. **Danish Ballhead** commands a higher price in the market than any other variety. It is remarkable for the **solidity of its heads and long-keeping qualities.** The heads are of medium size, with a few outer leaves, admitting of close planting; exceedingly fine grained, hardest of all, tender, crisp, solid, with no waste heart. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.

Copenhagen Market Earliest large round-head Cabbage in cultivation. The heads mature all at the same time, are solid and will average about ten pounds each in weight. It is very short stemmed, the heads being produced almost on the ground. The leaves are tightly folded round each other; which permits close setting of plants. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.



CABBAGE—CHICAGO MARKET

LATE WINTER CABBAGE, continued

SELECTED LATE FLAT DUTCH. It grows very large, is remarkably hardy, a sure header, uniform in shape, size, and color. Few varieties can approach this for superior quality. Market gardeners grow this very extensively for a late crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

PREMIUM LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD. Head enormous. Very hardy and desirable fall and winter variety, also a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

LUPTON. This fine Cabbage has now acquired a splendid reputation. It is a dark green in color, has a short stem, and is **one of the best keepers**, coming out in the spring bright and fresh; a little earlier than Flat Dutch and Drumhead. We have some very choice seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

HOLLAND. The superior merit of this variety is the hard heading and long keeping quality. Heads medium size; white. If properly stored, they will be found, when taken up in spring, to be in perfect condition. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.

Autumn King, or World Beater Large, broad heads are uniform in shape, hard and solid as a rock, fine grained and tender—more so than any other very large cabbage. Forming so few outer leaves, it goes almost **all to head**. It is a rapid grower, and does not require special culture to bring out its excellencies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

RED CABBAGE

MAMMOTH RED ROCK. By far the *best*, largest, and hardest heading red cabbage in cultivation; very uniform in size, weight, solidity, and deep red color. The heads grow to weigh 10 or 12 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

SAVOY, or CURLED LEAVED

The quality and flavor of these "curled-leaved" Cabbages is very superior; grown in fall and allowed to be touched by frost, they are sweet, delicate, and most delicious.

AMERICAN DRUMHEAD SAVOY. The best of its class for home use and market. Heads large, **solid and compact.** Has rich, sweet flavor of the cauliflower when cooked. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT
Kills Insects, Saves Foliage.

SLUG SHOT kills cabbage worms, also cucumber, melon, squash and potato bugs. Contains nothing in the least injurious. 5-lb. pkg. *not prepaid*, 30c; 10 lbs., 50c.

MOEHREN, Ger. CARROTS CAROTTE, Fr.
For Market or Home Garden

This is a vegetable deserving to be more generally cultivated, both for use upon the table and for stock feeding purposes. There is no more healthful root crop.

For early, sow in spring as soon as ground can be worked, in drills fifteen inches apart, covering one-half inch. For the main crop, sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out in row from 5 to 6 inches apart. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Light, sandy loam, richly manured, is the best soil.

One ounce will sow about 125 feet of drill.

HALF LONG SCARLET, Pointed. Much used for bunching, especially when young; of fine quality, medium early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

EARLY SCARLET SHORT HORN. Short, nearly round, good for shallow soil. Adapted for forcing for market and culture for early home use. Deep orange in color, flavor excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Chantenay Deep red flesh, fine grained and sugary. One of the best for home or market garden. It is early, grows about six inches long; stump rooted; always smooth. A heavy cropper. This carrot will please everybody. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Barnard's Improved Danvers

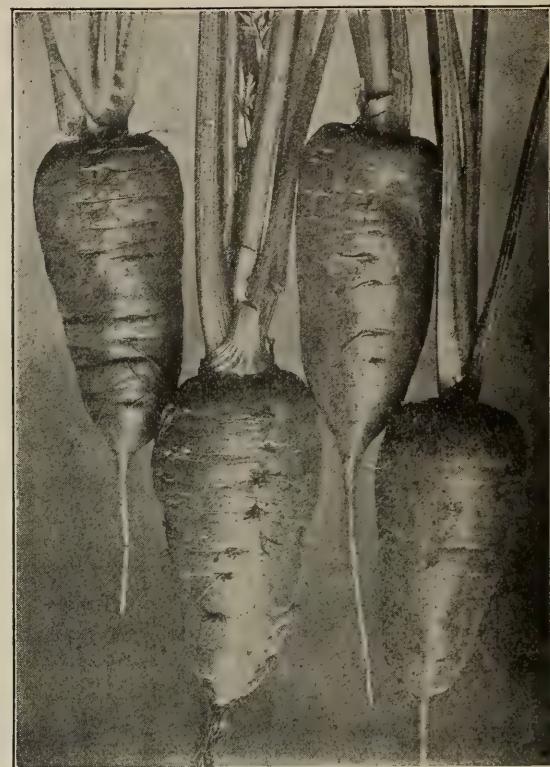
This is a splendid strain, which produces a fine, broad-shouldered carrot, about 10 inches long, of **handsome, uniform, cylindrical shape**, being that most desirable for market. Color, orange-red; skin smooth, with few indentations. No finer strain of carrot than this. It produces enormously, is suitable for all soils, and valuable both for table use and for stock feeding. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

DANVERS, HALF LONG. A smooth, well-formed carrot, which grows to medium size, tapering to a point. Valuable for a feed crop. Flesh orange color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

HALF LONG SCARLET NANTES. An early stump-rooted variety about six inches long, that is valuable for table use. Flesh red, little core. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

OX HEART, or Guerande. Much esteemed either for family use or market. It is intermediate between the half long and horn varieties. Roots are about six inches long, cylindrical in shape, and rich orange color. The flesh is fine grained, little core. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

CARROTS, MANGELS, and SUGAR BEETS. By Gregory. It tells what kinds to raise, how to grow them, and how to feed them. 30c, postpaid.



CARROTS, DANVERS HALF LONG

Carrots for Stock Feeding

For feeding stock, especially horses and milch cows, carrots are unsurpassed.

Four pounds of seed required for an acre.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE. Requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to attain full size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN. Grows one-third above ground. Root pure white, green above ground with small top; flesh rather coarse. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

CAULIFLOWER

BLUMEN KOHL, Ger. CHOUFLEUR, Fr.

Cauliflower succeeds well in any soil where cabbages will grow. It delights in a rich soil and plenty of water. For early sorts, sow in a hotbed in February or March; for later crop, sow in May in a moist place. Transplanting should be done in moist weather.

One ounce of seed for 3,000 plants.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt Best for Forcing Good for Open

Ground. Dwarf and very solid, with short outside leaves. Can be planted 20 inches apart each way and forced. Almost as early as Snowball. Our strain of seed is very choice. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.50.

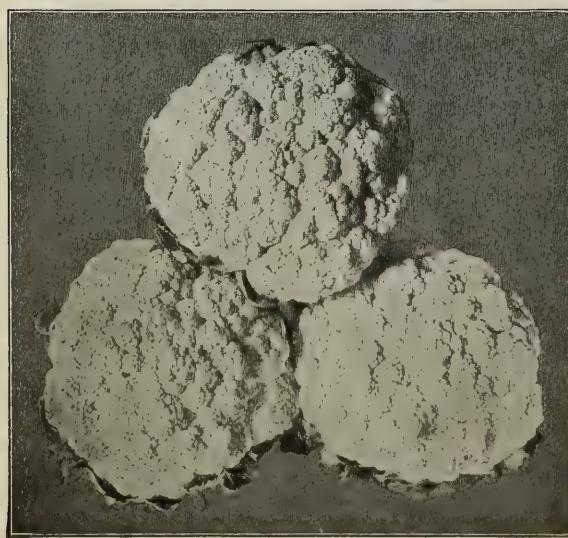
Barnard's Snowball Cauliflower

For main crop and for every purpose except for first early, or for culture under glass (for which we recommend the Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt) we emphasize **Barnard's Snowball** as a variety of the highest quality and reliable, sure cropping strain. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.50.

EXTRA EARLY PARIS. Still used by some gardeners. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

DENMARK. A favorite second early and main crop sort; much in demand by packers and pickle makers. It makes large and firm heads. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.50.

AUTUMN GIANT. Late; a vigorous grower. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c.



CAULIFLOWER, BARNARD'S SNOWBALL

SELLERIE, Ger.

CELERY

CELERI, Fr.

Celery can be successfully grown with but little labor in the home garden, in any good garden soil, by following the very detailed instructions contained in the little book "CELERY CULTURE," which we mail, postpaid, for 50 cents. Celery delights in low, moist, rich bottom land, or well-drained muck-soil. It is usually grown as a second crop. The self-blanching Celeries are recommended for autumn and early winter use, as they do not keep so well as others.

Celery is sometimes grown by what is termed the new process, which consists in making a spot as rich as possible and there setting the plants six to eight inches apart each way. If the soil is very rich and there is an abundance of water, the plants will blanch each other and the product will be very white and handsome.

One ounce of seed will produce 3,000 plants or more.

Golden Self-Blanching

THE best celery in cultivation and the most profitable for market and family use. The handsome appearance and straight, strong stalks of this celery are well brought out in the illustration. The heart is large, solid, golden yellow in color, and of delicious flavor. It will turn at maturity to a yellowish white without banking, but like all other celeries is improved by having some dirt brought up to the stalks. Pkt., 10c; oz., 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00.

WHITE PLUME. The peculiarity of this leading variety is that the inner leaves and heart are naturally white, so that by closing the stalks, either by tying or by drawing the soil close about the plant and pressing it together with the hands, the blanching is completed. It is the earliest Celery in cultivation, but will not keep longer than the holiday season. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Giant Pascal This is a green-leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Self-Blanching. It produces broad, thick, solid, cream-colored stalks of handsome appearance which are entirely stringless, crisp and tender, and of a delicious nutty flavor, and is absolutely free from any bitter taste. It requires but little earthing up, bleaches rapidly. For January and February use is undoubtedly unexcelled. It is a good shipping variety, free from rust or rot. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

PERFECTION HEARTWELL. One of the best of the white varieties. The stalks are of good size, vigorous growth, very sound and never hollow; crisp, tender, and of exceedingly fine nutty flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

EVANS' TRIUMPH. The best late Celery. Not only a splendid keeper, but the very large solid stalks are of the finest texture and quality, crisp, brittle, tender, and really nut-like flavor, and has a stronger celery taste than any other variety. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.



CELERY—GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

GIANT WHITE SOLID. Fine for market as well as family garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

NEW ROSE. We offer this as the choicest of the red varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

GIANT GOLDEN HEART. Large size, beautiful color, crisp and deliciously flavored. One of the best celeries for market, and for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

DWARF GOLDEN HEART. A distinct, rare and decidedly ornamental type; when blanched, being an exquisite golden yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

WINTER QUEEN. Makes broad and solid white stalks. Close, compact grower. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

CELERIAC, or TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY

Produces large turnip-like roots which keep well for winter use; it is highly esteemed either cooked for flavoring soup or sliced and used with vinegar, making an excellent salad. It is cultivated like celery, little or no earthing being required. Ready for use in October.

One ounce for 50 feet of row.

BARNARD'S GIANT. Very large roots. Flesh white, with a stronger and sweeter flavor than other varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE. One of the best. Roots smooth, and almost round. An excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.



EVANS' TRIUMPH CELERY

CHICORIC, Ger.

CHICORY

CHICOREE, Fr.

LARGE-ROOTED, or COFFEE. The roots, when dried, roasted, and ground, are largely used as an adulterant or substitute for coffee. The young leaves are excellent when used as a salad. Cultivate same as carrots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

CHIVES

Their green tops which appear in early spring are used wherever the flavor of onions is desired. They are entirely hardy. One or two clumps are sufficient for a family garden. Clumps, 20c each, prepaid. Not prepaid: each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.



CHICORY

CELERY CULTURE

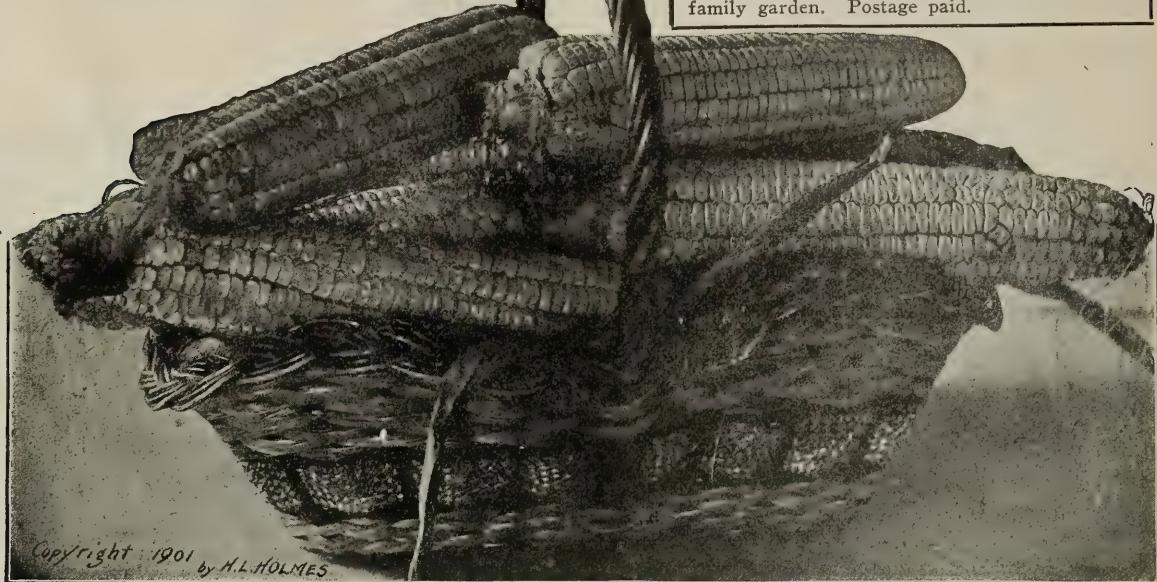
By W. R. Beattie

The work is complete in every detail, from sowing a few seeds in a window box in the house for early plants, to the handling and marketing of celery in carload lots. Fully illustrated. 150 pages. 5 x 7 inches. Cloth, 50c postpaid.

WELSCHKORN, Ger. **CORN** MAIS, Fr.
Sweet or Sugar

**10 C. CARTONS OF SWEET CORN,
PEAS AND BEANS**

These special packages are designed for those who find a 5c pkt. too small and a pint more than sufficient. The carton is between the two sizes and contains a desirable quantity for the family garden. Postage paid.



EXTRA EARLY SWEET CORN, PREMO

The Sweet or Sugar varieties, being liable to rot in cold or wet ground, should not be planted before May, or **until the ground has become warm**. For a succession, continue planting every two weeks until the middle of July, in rich, well-manured ground, in hills three feet apart each way, covering about half an inch, and thin out to three plants to a hill. The extra early varieties can be planted 18 inches in the row and 2½ feet between the rows.

One quart of seed corn plants 200 to 300 hills; one peck will sow an acre in hills.

FOUR BEST VARIETIES FOR FAMILY USE

PEEP O' DAY, EARLY CHAMPION, COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

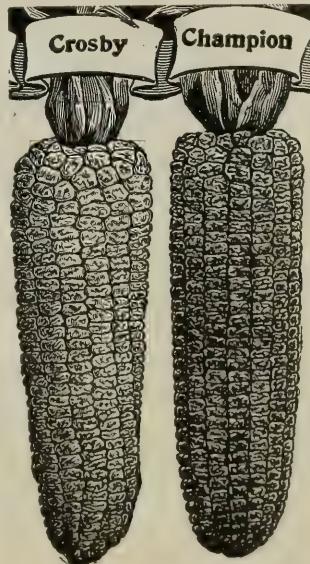
Writing from our own experience, we can with positive assurance state that the following four varieties, planted in the order named and in succession, will provide a supply of delicious sweet corn throughout the entire season.

Peep o' Day **Ten days to two weeks earlier than any other sort**, and one of the sweetest of all extra early sweet corns. These are the claims made by the originators, and they have been fully upheld in numerous trials. In habit of growth, **Peep o' Day** is distinct. The stalks grow from 3 to 4 feet in height, and carry 3 to 5 ears on each. The ears average about 6 inches in length. Cob white; kernels pearly white; far ahead of any for sweetness. Exceptionally good for early market as well as for home consumption. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Early Champion This variety is, without question, the earliest **large** Sweet Corn yet introduced, and the best of the **second early**. Ears 12-rowed; pure white kernels, with medium-sized white cob; very sweet, tender, and full of milk, yielding from two to three ears to the stalk. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$4.00.

Country Gentleman The great merit of this fine **main crop** Sweet Corn is its **delicious quality**, being the sweetest and most tender of all. The ears are medium, cob small, kernels deep; pearly white in color. It is very productive, bearing from two to four ears on the stalk. Ripens about same time as Stowell's Evergreen. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

CROSBY'S EARLY SUGAR. This is extensively grown for canning. Ears short, twelve or more rowed, grain thick and sweet. Comes in three or four days later than **Early Minnesota**. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$4.00.



Stowell's Evergreen The most popular **late** Sweet Corn and the best all-around table variety. More extensively planted than any other sort, being the general favorite with market gardeners and canners for late use. If planted at the same time with earlier kinds, it will keep the table supplied until October. Ears are of good size, grain deep, tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition for cooking. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Premo One of the best for quality, and very profitable to raise for market. Premo matures in 56 to 60 days. The ears are from 5 to 7 inches long, usually two to each stalk, and each ear is well filled out with pure-white kernels. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$4.00.

PERRY'S HYBRID. Nearly as early as Minnesota; larger ears, twelve to fourteen rowed. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

SHAKER'S EARLY. A favorite market sort. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$4.00.

SWEET CORN, Mammoth White Cory

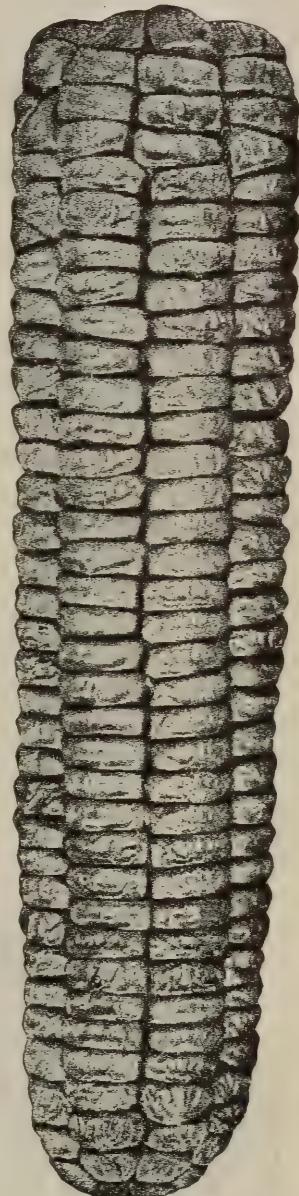
The ears are twelve rowed, fully twice the size of the old Cory, **white cotted**, and covered with very large white grains of good quality. No other sweet corn will find ready sale in market which is supplied with Mammoth White Cory. All gardeners who cater for best trade should plant this variety. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$4.00.



MAMMOTH WHITE CORY

SWEET CORN, Golden Bantam

There are several varieties of yellow-grained Sweet Corn. None of them appear to combine so many points of excellence as Golden Bantam. The kernels are **sweet and delicious**. It is **early** and **suitable for planting in northern states**. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.25.



GOLDEN BANTAM

Early Cory

A favorite early Sweet Corn with market gardeners. It is dwarf in habit, and the ears, which are of fair size, are set low. **Cob red**. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$4.00.

KENDEL'S EARLY GIANT

Comes in soon after Cory. Ears 8 to 10 inches long, 12 to 18 rowed, filled well to the tip with broad, white, sweet kernels of excellent flavor. Stalks short, bearing one or two ears. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$4.00.

MOORE'S CONCORD

Medium early; 12 to 16 rowed. Ears large and well filled. Good to follow Crosby. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$4.00.

CHICAGO MARKET

It has many good points to recommend it, chief among which are **large size, fine appearance** (being well formed), **great productiveness** (two or three ears on a stalk), and **superior table quality**. It is 12 rowed, cob white. Ripens in mid-season. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$4.00.

EARLY EVERGREEN

A fine second early variety. Matures in about 80 days. **Ears large size**, 14 to 18 rowed. Ripens ten days to two weeks ahead of Stowell's Evergreen. Good to follow Champion. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$4.00.

EARLY MINNESOTA

An old and popular dwarf variety. One of the best for market and private gardens. Ears of fair size and uniformity; eight rowed, kernels tender and sweet; color white. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$4.00.

BLACK MEXICAN

Although the ripe grain is black or blue-black in color, the corn when in condition for table, cooks **almost white**. It is **very sweet and tender**. Once tried in the family garden, it is sure to be continued. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

OLD COLONY

Ripens a little ahead of Stowell's Evergreen. Stalks grow tall and carry usually two large ears, 16 rowed. The grain is deep, rich, and sweet; cob white. **One of the best for canners**. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$4.00.

MAMMOTH SUGAR

Ripens a little later than Evergreen. Large ears. Kernels flat. Largely used by canners and gardeners. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$4.00.

ZIGZAG EVERGREEN

It is the best large-eared late Sweet Corn produced up to the present time. Desirable for canning factories. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$4.50.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS

Not "Sugar" Corn. Small and for early use only. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., 85c; bu., \$3.00.

POSTAGE EXTRA: Add 5c to pint, 10c to quart.

**POP CORN**

A Profitable Crop. Boys and girls can easily grow an acre or so and dispose of the product to the groceryman. We have choice seed. It pops large and white. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00. If to be mailed, add 5c to pint, 10c to quart to cover postage.

CHARD or Spinach Beet. Few people realize the great merits of this vegetable; while it is classed among the beets, it makes no root whatever, the top being used. It is cooked and served like spinach, which it resembles in taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

CHERVIL Used for flavoring or garnishing, and is more beautiful than Parsley. Sow in early spring in rich soil, and when plants are large enough, transplant to a foot apart. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

CORN SALAD, or *Fetticus*

Sow in spring, in drills one foot apart. It will mature in six weeks. For early spring use, sow in September and winter over like spinach.

One ounce will sow about 18 square feet.

BROAD-LEAVED (Large-seeded). A delicious salad, used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce, and is also cooked and used like spinach. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

GURKE, Ger.

Cucumbers succeed best in warm, moist, rich, loamy ground. They should not be planted in the open air until there is a prospect of settled warm weather. Plant in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared, by mixing thoroughly with the soil in each a shovelful of well-rotted manure. Sprinkle the vines liberally with **Slug Shot** to protect from bugs, and when all danger from insects is past, thin out the plants, leaving three to four of the strongest to each hill.

One ounce of seed will plant about 50 hills; two pounds will plant an acre.

Early Cluster Vine vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. Fruit short, with uniformly thick end, dark green, but paler at blossom end. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

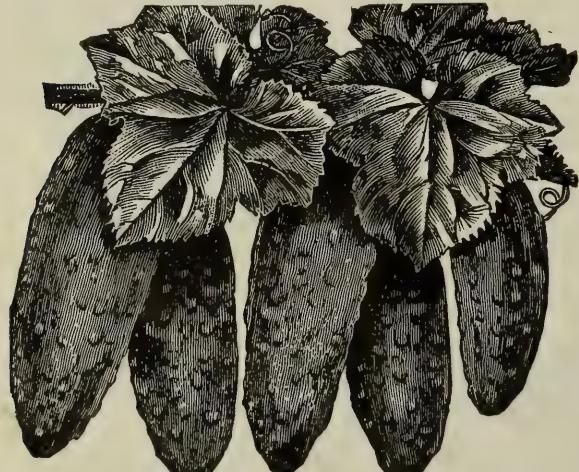
EARLY RUSSIAN. For small pickles this is a good sort to cultivate. Grows about 4 inches long, and is very hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

EARLY FRAME, or SHORT GREEN. A desirable variety either for pickling or table use. Fruit bright green, straight, round at each end. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

EXTRA EARLY GREEN PROLIFIC. Ten days earlier than the ordinary kind. Small, good for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

BOSTON PICKLING. Short and thick, a little more so than Chicago Pickle. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

JERSEY PICKLING. Intermediate between Long and Short Green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



WESTERFIELD'S CHICAGO PICKLE

Chicago Pickle. This is one of the best varieties and largely used by pickle factories. The fruit is of medium length, pointed at both ends, with large and prominent spines; color, deep green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Evergreen White Spine Good for culture under glass. Fruit long, cylindrical, dark green, remaining so at all periods of growth. Good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Hill's Forcing. An extra early improved White Spine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

COLLARDS A form of cabbage very extensively used in some of the Southern States, where it furnishes an abundance of food for man and beast. Freezing improves the quality.

One ounce for 150 feet of row.

GEORGIA. A mass of leaves on a tall stem. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

CRESS, or Peppergress

Sow early in the spring, rather thickly, in shallow drills, one foot apart, in the open ground; for a succession, sow at short intervals throughout the season.

DOUBLE CURLED. For salads and garnishing. Leaves are pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

WATER CRESS. Scatter the seed on a muddy bank of an ever-running stream. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

UPLAND CRESS. Perennial. It is ready to use very early in spring. Has the flavor of Water Cress. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

CUCUMBER

CONCOMBRE, Fr.



DAVIS' PERFECT CUCUMBER

Davis Perfect Equally good for greenhouse or outdoor culture. It is ideal in shape, rich, dark green color, uniform and regular in size. It is exceedingly tender, and as a slicing Cucumber for the table is unsurpassed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Cumberland A distinct variety of the White Spine type. The fruits are rich, dark green, large, straight and symmetrical. Cumberland is as choice a slicing variety as it is for pickles. The flesh is solid, crisp, tender and of excellent quality at all stages of growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

NICHOLS' MEDIUM GREEN. Good for early forcing, and for slicing and pickles. Color dark green, flesh crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

LONG GREEN. Fruit from 10 to 12 inches long, dark green, firm, and crisp. It is used for slicing, also for sweet pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

West India Gherkin, or Burr. Small; prickly fruits; for small pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

FOREIGN CUCUMBERS

TELEGRAPH. For frames and forcing. Smooth, green fruits, which grow from 14 to 16 inches in length. Pkt., 20c.

JAPANESE CLIMBING. Can be trained upon fences, trellises, etc. Fruit green, large and straight. Good for slicing; also makes good pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

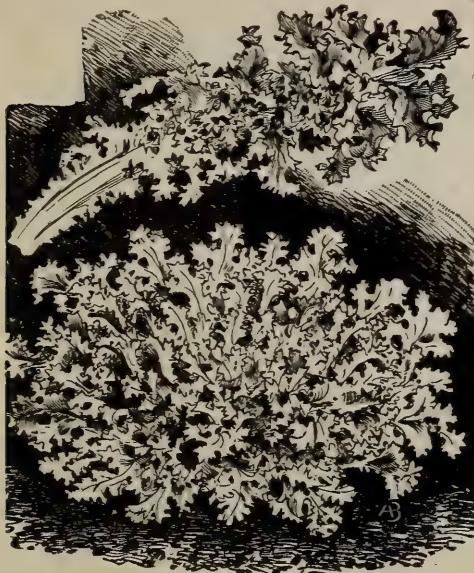
Add 10c to pound prices if we are to mail, Smaller quantities are postpaid.

DANDELION

Cultivated for spring greens and for salad, and is fast becoming a favorite in the market. Sow early in the spring, in very warm, rich soil, in drills 18 inches apart; thin the young plants to five inches in the row and cultivate well.

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.

French Thick-Leaf. Far superior to the common Dandelion. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.



GREEN CURLED ENDIVE.

The cultivation of herbs is very simple, and but little care is needed beyond keeping down the weeds. Sow in April or May, in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin out the young plants where they stand too thick. Gather when just coming into bloom, tie in small bunches and dry in the shade.

*Varieties marked with an * are perennials.*

	Pkt.	Oz.
Anise.	Used for seasoning and garnishing.....	5 10
*Balm.	Leaves used medicinally.....	5 20
Basil, Sweet.	5 20
Borage.	Leaves are used as a salad.....	5 15
Catnip.	Good for bee pasture.....	5 25
*Caraway.	Seeds used medicinally and in bread.....	5 10
Coriander.	Seeds used for flavoring.....	5 10
Dill.	Leaves used with pickles, seeds for flavoring soups and vinegar.....	5 10
Hop	15
Fennel.	Seeds for flavoring; leaves for garnishing.....	5 10
*Wormwood.	Beneficial for poultry.....	5 20

KOHLRABI Turnip-Rooted Cabbage

KOHLRABI, Ger. CHOU-RAVE, Fr.

For early use, sow in hotbed, afterwards setting plants 8 inches apart in rows. For later use, sow seed in drills and thin out.

One ounce of seed will sow a drill of about 200 feet.

WHITE SHORT LEAVED. Much superior to Vienna. It is very early and the best for forcing as well as for outdoor culture. Bulb is greenish-white, smooth, of finest texture and quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4lb., 75c; lb., \$2.60.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. Early, small, white bulb. Best for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA. A little later than the white; color purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

LAUCH, Ger. LEEK POIREAU, Fr.

One ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill.

Sow seed out-of-doors in June and thin out to 4 inches apart.

LONDON FLAG. This is the sort chiefly grown by market gardeners. It is of excellent quality, mild flavor and uniform. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

MUSSELBURG. Large and broad leaves. Flavor mild and pleasant. A good Leek. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

MONSTROUS CARENTAN. The largest variety, often three inches in diameter, and becoming very white and tender. A very hardy and desirable sort, which is worthy of more extensive cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Add 8c to lb. price if to be mailed.

EIERPFLANZE, Ger.

EGG PLANT

AUBERGINE, Fr.

Sow in hotbed early in spring; transplant two and one-half feet apart each way after weather becomes settled and warm. If no hotbed is at hand, plants may be started in pots or boxes. The potato beetle is very fond of the plants. Paris Green, also Slug Shot, applied same as to potatoes will keep them in check.

1 oz. for 1,000 plants. For prices on plants, see page 31.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE. This variety is a general favorite both for market and private use. Plants, large, spreading; foliage light green; fruit very large, oval; color a splendid dark purple. Plants usually ripen four to eight large fruits. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; 1/4lb., \$1.00.

ENDIVEN, Ger.

ENDIVE

CHICOREE, Fr.

For the first crop, sow in May, and for succession, in June and July. When the plants are two or three inches high, transplant them into light soil, one foot apart. When the leaves are eight to ten inches long, tie the tops together to blanch the heart and remove the bitter taste. Lift late in fall with a ball of earth attached and place close together in a frame or cellar. It makes a delicious salad for winter use. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

GREEN MOSS CURLLED. A unique variety, somewhat resembling a tuft of moss. Very crisp, tender, and of good flavor. Being less hardy than other sorts, it requires protection from cold. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN. Has slightly wrinkled thick leaves. It is usually grown for use in soups and stews. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

GARLIC Used by some for seasoning soups, stews, etc. Plant the sets in spring and cultivate like onion sets. 1/4lb., 15c; lb., 40c, postpaid.

HORSE-RADISH. This is grown from pieces of roots. Plant in spring, small end down. Sets by mail, postpaid, dozen, 25c; 100, 70c. In larger quantities, write for prices.

HERBS, Sweet, Medicinal and Pot

	Pkt.	Oz.
*Horehound.	Has medicinal qualities.....	5 20
Hyssop.	Used in medicine.....	5 15
*Lavender.	Its flowers are used in the manufacture of oil and distilled water.....	5 15
Marjoram, Sweet.	Used for seasoning.. Lb., \$1.25	5 15
Rosemary.	Leaves used for seasoning.....	5 25
Rue.	Cures Roup in poultry.....	5 15
Saffron.	Used for coloring.....	5 15
Sage.	Leaves are used in stuffing and sauces....	5 15
Savory, Summer.	Used for seasoning.....	5 10
*Thyme.	For seasoning.....	5 25



MONSTROUS CARENTAN LEEK

LATTICH, Ger.

There are two distinct classes of Lettuce—one forms heads like cabbage; the other merely produces loose leaves. The so-called "Head Lettuce" are those most generally cultivated, especially in the home garden. All of them are of good flavor, solid, crisp, and tender.

Sow the seed in hotbeds in February or March, and transplant into a sheltering border with a southern exposure. For successive crops, sowings may be made in the open ground as early as the spring opens, and continuing until July. Always thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. When wanted as a cut salad, sow the seed thickly in rows or broadcast.

Curled or Loose Head Varieties

This type does not form compact heads, but large masses of curly, crisp leaves which are practically everbearing; the best of this class are:

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. Standard cutting or loose-head variety. Is earlier than the heading varieties. Forms a large, close, compact mass of curled leaves of yellowish-green color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Black-Seeded Simpson Among the many varieties of Curled or Leaf Lettuce, there is no one better fitted for the general use of market gardeners and the private cultivator than **Black-Seeded Simpson**. It is suitable for growing under glass as well as for early outdoor planting. Forms a compact mass of thin leaves which are tender and of excellent quality. **By far the most popular Lettuce with the market gardeners of Chicago and elsewhere.** Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Prize Head For general use no Lettuce has ever given such universal satisfaction. It forms a large head of loose leaves, bright green in color, tinged at the edges with red; very crisp and tender, and of excellent flavor, and has the faculty of keeping its good qualities throughout the entire season. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

ICEBERG. A curly lettuce; large, solid heads. The outer leaves are light green in color, and their habit of branching towards the center of head is a great aid to the blanching of heart. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Cabbage or Heading Varieties**Denver Market Forcing**

An early variety of Head Lettuce, either for forcing or open ground. It forms large heads, of good light green color. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered (like the Savoy Cabbage), very crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

All Seasons An extremely large, solid head Lettuce. In color, light green, without any spots. Quality excellent; tender and mild in flavor. Has large, broad leaves of much substance. Sure header, slow to run to seed. A very popular Lettuce with Chicago gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

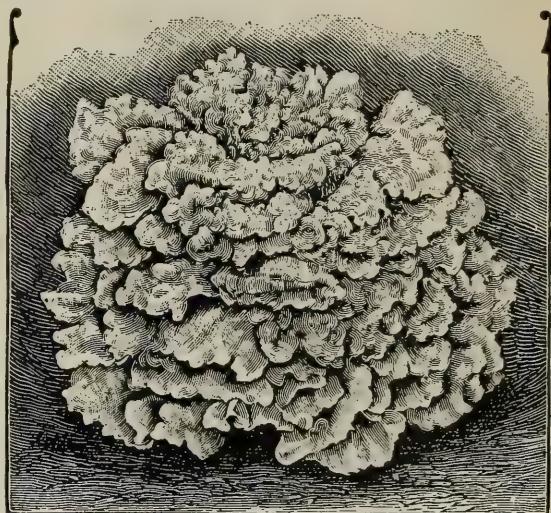


LETTUCE, BIG BOSTON

LETTUCE**LAITUE, Fr.**

One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.

Curled leaved varieties are recommended for culture under glass as well as in the open air.



GRAND RAPIDS LETTUCE

Grand Rapids This is beyond question the most popular of all forcing lettuce. On account of its upright habit of growth, it can be grown much closer than the other sorts, and is less liable to rot; the leaves are light yellowish-green, excellent for shipping, and keep a long time without wilting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Big Boston The best mid-season or summer Lettuce. A valuable sort for open ground or forcing. Makes large, buttery-yellow heads, delighting both the palate and the eye. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER. A summer lettuce which forms heads of good size, **round and solid**. Easy to grow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

May King Hardy, will stand much cold, damp weather. Grows very rapidly. Its fine large heads are 6 to 7 inches in diameter; the outer leaves tinged with brown, the inner a bright, clear yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

A Few More Good Ones

We can also supply seeds of the following new and standard varieties of Lettuce, all of them now so well known that extended description seems unnecessary, at the uniform price of Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Sensation. Yellowish green.

St. Louis Market. Large heads.

Wonderful. Dark green heads.

Black-Seeded Tennis Ball.

Early Curled Silesia.

Yellow Seeded Butter.

White Seeded Tennis Ball.

Cos Lettuce **Trianon.** These Lettuce make long, narrow, upright heads; sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

CANTALOUP, Ger.

MUSKMELON

MELON MUSCADE, Fr.

Prepare hills 4 to 6 feet apart in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, thoroughly mixing therewith well-rotted manure. Early in May, or when ground has become warm, plant 10 to 12 seeds one inch deep in each hill, afterwards thinning out so that 3 or 4 plants remain. Pinch the vines when blossoming begins, to promote fruitfulness, and cultivate till the vines cover the ground. To combat insect attacks, dust with ashes, lime, or road-dust. Use SLUG SHOT to kill them.

One ounce of seed for 60 hills; 2 to 3 pounds per acre in hills.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. An early strain of the well-known Hackensack. A popular market melon; round ribbed and thickly netted. One of the best green-fleshed sorts. A good shipping variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

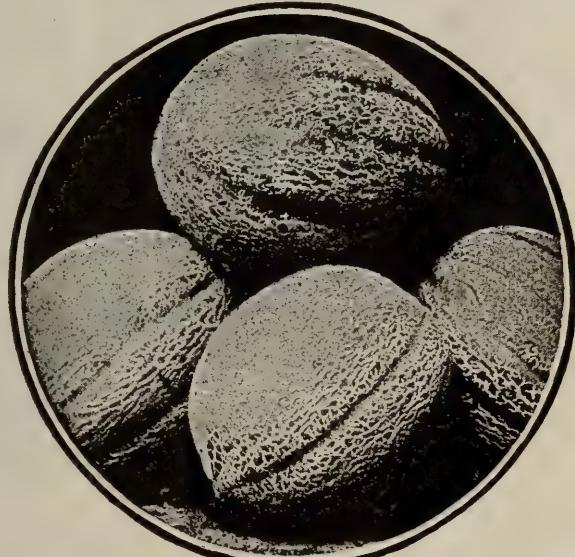
Rocky Ford Nearly every leading hotel and restaurant in America uses large quantities of this famous melon which is just the right size to serve in halves. The ripe melons are beautifully netted and ribbed. Solid green flesh, sweet and melting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

CHICAGO MARKET. A large melon, nearly round in form, slightly flattened at top and bottom. Skin netted, flesh green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

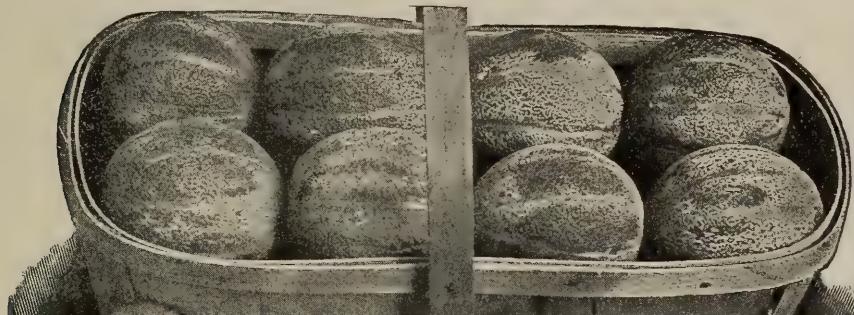
LONG ISLAND BEAUTY. The large fruits are flattened, heavily ribbed and netted. Of very handsome appearance and fine quality. Very highly recommended; ripens early and is superior in flavor; green fleshed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

MONTREAL MARKET. The largest of all nutmeg sorts. The fruits are round, flattened at the ends, and have very broad ribs. Flesh is green; fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

IMPROVED GREEN NUTMEG. A large melon, nearly round, flesh greenish yellow and of delicate flavor. The seed we offer is most carefully selected and we know it will give satisfaction. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.



ROCKY FORD MUSK MELON.



MUSKMELON, PAUL ROSE

Osage, or Miller's Cream The fruit is medium-sized; oval, somewhat resembling a cocoanut. Skin, dark green, slightly netted and of a rich orange color where the melon lies on the ground. The flesh is thick, salmon-colored, and in quality is hard to beat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Lewis' Perfection This fine new melon is quite distinct in shape; see illustration of a specimen fruit. Skin dark green. Firm, deep orange-colored flesh of delicious flavor. Very prolific; a rampant grower; average weight of fruits from 8 to 13 pounds. A few days earlier than Osage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

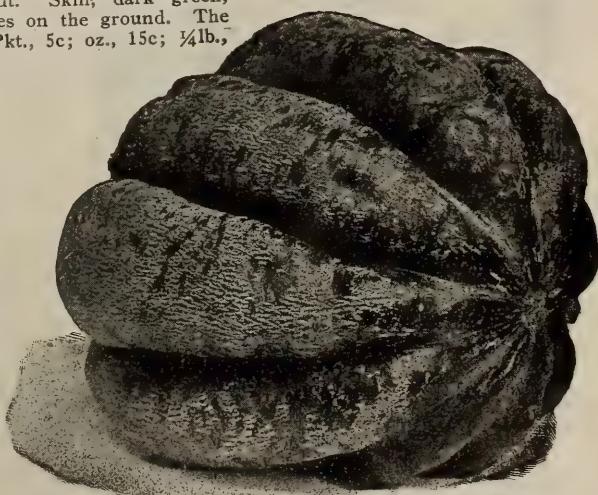
HOODOO. Said to be "The best all-purpose muskmelon in the world." An ideal table melon and unsurpassed for shipping. Melons nearly round; orange fleshed; quality of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

TIPTOP. A yellow-fleshed melon of tiptop quality. Every fruit produced, early or late in the season, is a good one. Sweet, juicy and eatable up to the rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

EMERALD GEM. Ripens early; medium size; nearly round; flesh a delicate light-salmon color; thick, fine grained. Few melons can compare with it in superb flavor. The rind is thin, dark green, ribbed but not netted. One of the best for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

PAUL ROSE. A cross of the Osage and Netted Gem; about ten days earlier than the former. Fruit oval, with very small seed cavity. Red fleshed. A good shipper, especially in baskets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

BURRELL'S GEM. This melon has a thin, tough rind, well arched ribs and gray netting. Meat reddish orange; thick, fine grained and spicy. Average weight of each melon about $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



LEWIS' PERFECTION

WASSERMELONE, Ger.

WATER MELON

MELONE D'EAU, Fr.

The varieties of melons listed here are all first-class, some being more suitable for one purpose and some for another. Our seeds have been grown by careful specialists, and can be depended on to produce good crops under favorable weather conditions. Melon seeds, like those of Cauliflower, are among those in which *quality* should be considered first and the *price afterwards*. You can not afford to take any risk with "cheap melon seed." *Recollections of quality remain long after the price is forgotten.*

Watermelons delight in a light, sandy soil, fully exposed to the sun. Plant in hills 8 feet apart each way. Put eight or ten seeds in each hill; when danger from insects is past, thin out to three plants.

One ounce of seed will make 20 or 30 hills; 4 pounds sufficient for an acre.

ALABAMA SWEET. This melon is largely grown in the South for shipment to distant markets. The fruits are oblong in form, dark green rind, slightly striped. Sweet, red flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

BLACK DIAMOND. Grows to an enormous size. The color is rich deep greenish black; rind thin but quite tough—a good shipper; flesh rich red, thick, firm, solid, and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

CITRON, RED-SEEDED. For pickles and preserves only, as it is unpalatable in the raw state. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

CUBAN QUEEN. Fruit is medium sized and oval in shape. The flesh is bright red, very crisp, sweet, and tender. This melon stands handling well, as the rind is quite thick and hard. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

DARK ICING. An early melon which is valuable for home use or shipping. Fruit nearly round, dark green veined and mottled. Flesh red; fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Dixie A popular market sort. Vine vigorous, large growing and hardy, ripening its fruit earlier than most of the large sorts; fruit medium sized to large, about one-third longer than thick. Color of skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade; rind thin but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripens closely to the rind. This melon is very highly esteemed in the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.



WATERMELON, KLECKLEY SWEETS

Cole's Early is the finest watermelon for the family garden, especially in our Northern States. Fruits grow to a medium size, with a large heart and bright-red flesh of delicate texture. It has a very thin rind which makes it deficient in shipping qualities. Extreme earliness is its great merit. It will ripen in Northern States where other melons would be a failure. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

PHINNEY'S EARLY. A standard variety of medium size and oblong form; marbled smooth with two shades of green. It is sweet and productive; flesh is red, sweet, and luscious. Hardy and sure cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Halbert Honey A melon of recent introduction. The fruits are cylindrical oblong form, with smoothly rounded ends. Rich glossy green rind; flesh crimson. A splendid melon for home use on account of its sweetness. Too brittle to stand shipment. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

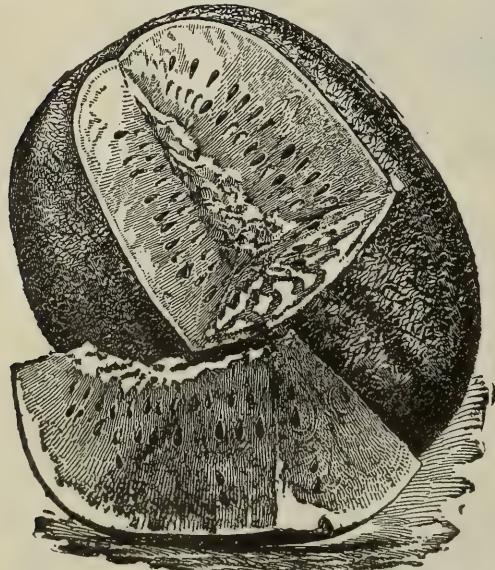
HUNGARIAN HONEY. Early and productive. The melons are perfectly round, dark green, and of medium size. Flesh bright red, solid, and sweet. Fine melon for culture in Northern States. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

KOLB'S GEM. Largely grown by southern shippers. The rind, though quite thin, is tough, standing handling and shipment long distances without breakage. The flesh is of bright red and of fair quality. Ripens in midseason. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Kleckley Sweets A large, oblong melon, in form like Alabama Sweet, illustrated above. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet, ripening close to the skin, the rind being only about one-half inch in thickness. The flesh is sweet and sugary. The melon is better for home use than for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

PEERLESS, or Ice-Cream. An excellent home garden melon, and one of the best for market gardeners who sell direct to consumers. Productive, medium size, sweet and delicious. Oval shaped, thin rind, bright green, finely veined or mottled. Flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

TOM WATSON. A comparatively new variety fast becoming very popular. Large; oblong; flesh scarlet, attractive, firm and sweet. Has thin but tough rind, making it valuable for shipping and desirable for the trucker and private gardener. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.



WATERMELON, SWEET HEART

Sweet Heart A well-known and very popular shipping variety of the larger size, nearly globular in shape; skin a bright, beautiful mottled green; rind thin; flesh bright red, firm, and solid to the center, heavy but crisp, melting, and exceedingly sweet. A good keeper, and improves in quality for a long time after ripening. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

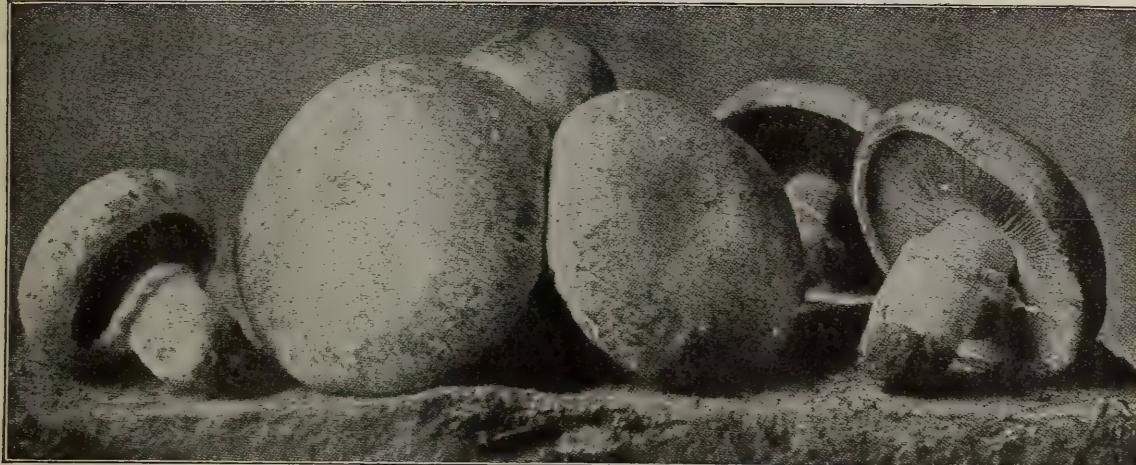
CHAMPIGNON BRUT, Ger.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON, Fr

This most delicious esculent, considered by most people a luxury, is more easily cultivated than imagined. Mushrooms may be grown in a great variety of situations—a **dark room, cellar, stable, in sheds, under greenhouse benches**,—where the temperature can be maintained at fifty to sixty-five degrees.

One pound of English Mushroom Spawn is sufficient for six square feet of bed.



MUSHROOMS GROWN FROM ENGLISH MILL TRACK SPAWN

ENGLISH MUSHROOM SPAWN

We make quite a specialty of this article, supplying the largest growers of mushrooms. It may always be depended upon as fresh, because we import the stock several times during each year. It comes in bricks weighing about twenty ounces each. One brick will spawn about eight square feet of bed. Price per brick, 25c; 5 lbs., \$1, postpaid. By express or freight, per brick, 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.00.

Books about Mushroom Growing

To those who wish to thoroughly read up on this subject, we recommend and can supply the following books:

Mushroom Culture. An English work. 50c postpaid.

Mushrooms. By Wm. Falconer. The best American book for beginners. \$1.00 postpaid.

Mushrooms, Edible and Poisonous. By Geo. F. Atkinson. Contains over 250 half-tone engravings, several colored plates, and cultural directions, with flash-light photos of Mushroom houses, cellars, covers, etc. Price, \$3.00, postpaid.

The Mushroom Book. By Nina L. Marshall. 24 colored plates, 24 black and white, and about 100 text cuts. \$3.28 postpaid.

MARTYNIA, For Pickles

This is well worth growing, as the large plants with their handsome pods attract great attention. When young and tender (test by pinching with the nail), the seed-pods make excellent pickles, and as they are produced in great abundance, a few plants will suffice for an ordinary garden. Sow in May or June. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

MUSTARD, For Salads or Greens

SENF, Ger. MONTARDO, Fr.

The young leaves are used in early spring with cress, lettuce, etc. Sow thickly in shallow drills a foot apart, and cut when a few inches high. May also be boiled and eaten like spinach.

One ounce sows 75 feet of drill.

WHITE. Excellent for salads or garnishing. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

BLACK or BROWN. Leaves oblong, broad and cut. Seeds reddish brown. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. Leaves much crumpled at the edges and twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Gardening for Profit By Peter Henderson. The standard work on market and family gardening. The successful experience of the author for more than 30 years, and his willingness to tell, as he does in this work, the secret of his success for the benefit of others, enables him to give most valuable information. The book is profusely illustrated. 376 pages. 5 x 7 inches. Cloth, \$1.50.

Mushroom Culture in Brief

Two or three weeks before the bed is to be made, collect a quantity of horse manure, free from straw, and mix an equal amount of loam from an old pasture with it. Place it under cover, turning it over once or twice a week until the fiery heat has been exhausted.

When the manure is in condition to be made up, lay out the bed, say three feet wide, ten feet long, and make the bed in layers of about one foot deep; press it down firmly as the process of building goes on. When the bed has been made some time, say a week or thereabouts, and the heat is sufficiently declined to a temperature of about 65 or 75 degrees, the spawn may be put into it. Break the spawn in pieces two inches square, and put them six inches apart, all over the bed, then cover the bed with two inches of rich soil, not too wet or overdry. Cover the bed with a foot of dried straw or hay; examine once a week to see if the manure is not heated while in this condition; if so, it will destroy the spawn, and necessitate spawning a second time. If everything goes on well, you may expect Mushrooms in about five or six weeks.

NASTURTIUM, or INDIAN CRESS

The seed pods, gathered green, are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for capers.

TALL. Climber, 10 ft. high, ornamental flowers, large seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

DWARF. A trailer, requiring no support; smaller but more profuse. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

OKRA, or GUMBO

ESSBARER SAFRAN, Ger.

GUMBO, Fr.

Sow after weather becomes warm, in rows three feet apart, two feet apart in the rows. Will succeed in any good garden soil. The young green pods make a healthful and nutritious soup, and when pickled are a fine salad.

IMPROVED DWARF. A distinct early variety. Pods comparatively short. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

WHITE VELVET. Bears round, white, smooth pods, unlike other varieties, which are ridged or square-edged. The pods are of extra large size, and are produced in great abundance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

RADISH, a Profitable Crop. Farmers' boys can make money easily and very quickly by sowing an ounce or two of Radish seed. It is surprising how many bunches can be sold at 5c each from the little garden plot. Only 4 to 5 weeks required from sowing to selling. Try it and see.

ZWIBEL, Ger.

ONION SEED

OGNON, Fr.

We pride ourselves in supplying the **VERY BEST ONION SEEDS** that can be produced

A NY ARTICLE which is used in quantities proportionately large becomes an article of sharp competition, and this business rivalry naturally leads to strife to produce the commodity at lowest possible price. This, in many things, is legitimate and desirable, but **emphatically NOT SO in Onion Seed.** Nevertheless, the effort to offer Onion Seed at low prices has the tendency to make the grower less careful in its production, the result being seeds **not** of the high quality appreciated by experienced planters.

The Onion Seed we offer you is strictly Market Gardener's Stock and is the product of bulbs critically examined and specially selected for seed purposes on the merits of their shape and color.

The Onion is most successfully grown in a rich, sandy loam. Continued cultivation upon the same plot of ground, contrary to the general rule, rather improves the crop than otherwise.

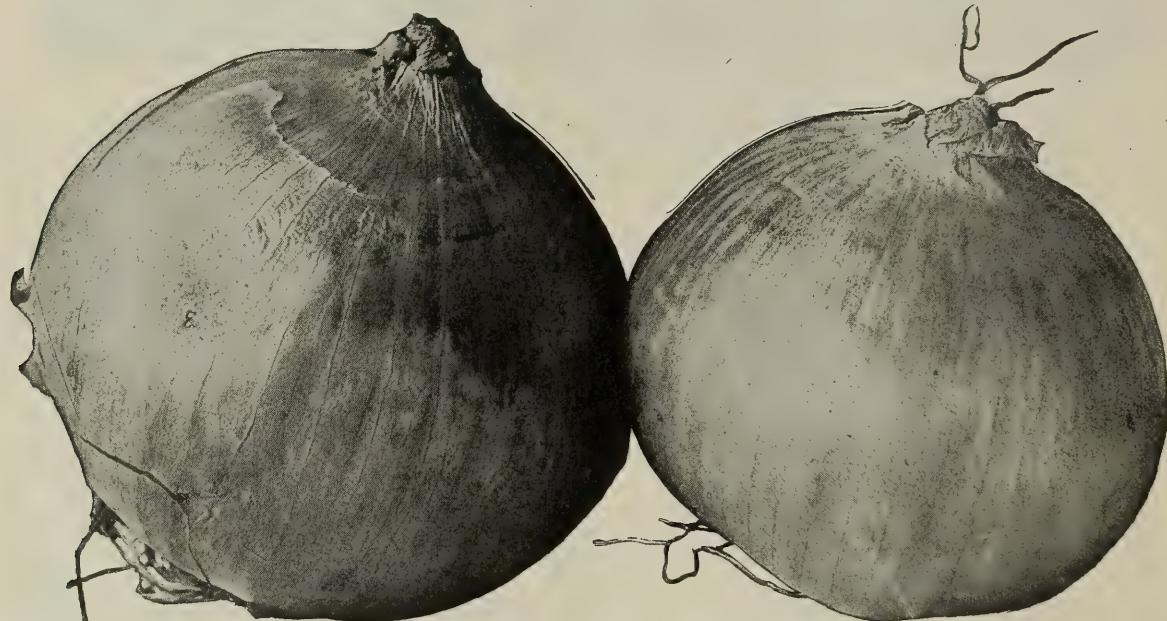
As early as the ground can be worked in the spring, sow the seed in drills 14 inches apart, covering half an inch. When the plants first appear in the rows, commence hoeing, just skimming the surface. Subsequently, weed thoroughly and carefully by hand. When the tops die, pull the onions and spread evenly over the ground; stir or turn until thoroughly dried, then cut the tops off one-half inch from the bulb. Winter in a frost-proof place.

One ounce for 200 feet of drill; 4 to 5 lbs. for an acre.

The New Onion Culture

By T. Greiner.

Rewritten, greatly enlarged, and brought up to date. A new method of growing onions of largest size and yield, on less land than can be raised by the old plan. Many farmers, gardeners, and experiment stations have given it practical trials which have proved a success. Illustrated. 140 pages. 5 x 7 inches. Cloth, 50 cents, postpaid.



ONIONS, BARNARD'S SELECTED YELLOW GLOBE

GLOBE ONIONS are preferred by some growers to those of any other shape. Such onions do not occupy any more space in the row; their size and solidness make them weigh out and measure more, and their attractive appearance finds for them ready sale in nearly all markets.

Barnard's Yellow Globe This is a superb onion (well enriched) on account of its quick maturing qualities, and especially good for muck lands. The onions from this strain of seed ripen **early and all at once.** They are **distinct and perfect in shape, with very small necks; handsome, bright, even color.** The firm solid bulbs are all that can be desired in **size and quality.** Being **excellent winter keepers**, they are sought in all onion markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. A larger and heavier onion than Yellow Globe Danvers. It has thin, yellow skin, white flesh; is fine grained, mild flavored, and the best of keepers. Reliable for bottoming and free from scullions. It matures early; sells at the best prices. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.85.

MICHIGAN YELLOW GLOBE. This onion, while globe-shaped, has a somewhat flattened base. The bulbs are deep yellow in color, ripen early, and are good keepers. **Recommended for culture upon black soil.** Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Yellow Globe Danvers A well-known standard onion for **market purposes and home use.** A heavy cropper and good keeper. Skin, silvery yellow; flesh white, comparatively mild and well flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$6.00.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. Bulbs of this variety have been kept in perfect condition **the year around.** The onions are of medium size, somewhat flattened but deep through and of a light reddish-brown color. They mature **very early**, being two weeks earlier than Yellow Danvers. The bulbs are firm, and ripen up hard and smooth with small necks. The flavor is mild and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

YELLOW DANVERS. This differs from Yellow Globe Danvers in that the bulb is flatter. Being a heavy yielder, it is largely cultivated both for market and home use. It is also grown to a considerable extent for sets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

YELLOW DUTCH OR STRASSBURG. This is the kind chiefly used around Chicago and elsewhere for sets. It is later, flatter, and has a darker colored skin than Yellow Danvers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

ONION GROWERS and **Market Gardeners** who use large quantities of Onion Seed should write us for special prices. Name quantity and kinds wanted.

Add 8c to pound price if we are to mail the seeds.

ONION, continued

Prizetaker A very handsome onion of the largest size, and nearly globular in form. (See the center bulb in the engraving). Skin light yellow; flesh white. It is easily grown, medium early in maturing. By sowing early and transplanting as described in **The New Onion Culture** (mentioned on preceding page), this variety can be grown to an enormous size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

EXTRA EARLY RED FLAT. A medium-sized flat variety, good yielder. Ready for use about two weeks earlier than Large Red Wethersfield. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

BARNARD'S SELECT RED GLOBE. Of medium size, spherical, with small neck. Deep, rich color, handsome form, and superior quality. We offer a strain of exceptionally fine seed, much superior to that usually sold. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

LARGE RED GLOBE. This is a good ordinary strain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Large Red Wethersfield

Very popular, a sure and heavy yielder and good keeper; grows to an immense size, oval shaped, flattened on top, skin purplish red; flesh purplish white, strong flavored. The best variety for poor or dry soils. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

White Portugal or Silverskin. The bulbs are flat in shape and mature earlier than those of Yellow Danvers. It is a splendid variety both for home use and the market gardener. It is extensively used for growing sets, for which it is well adapted on account of the shape of the bulb and its excellent keeping qualities. It is also used largely for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

White Globe One of the most beautiful globular, mild flavored onions. A favorite for market; **salable everywhere.** It is of **very large size**, and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.



ONIONS, PRIZETAKER, RED WETHERSFIELD

Mammoth Silver King In this onion are combined these desirable qualities: immense size, fine shape, white flesh of wonderful tenderness and sweetness. **Matures early.** For exhibition purposes and for fancy grocery trade, this onion is a desirable one to grow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

WHITE QUEEN. Fine pickling variety. Bulbs flat and small. Sown in February, they will make onions one or two inches in diameter in early summer. Very early and of rapid growth, and keeps the year round. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Bermuda Onions *Teneriffe Grown Seed

In very early spring, the handsome oval Bermuda onions reach the northern markets, where their great size at once arrests attention. They are tender and mild in flavor. These fine onions can be grown in our northern climate, but will not attain the size of the imported ones. For best results, sow in hotbed and transplant.

RED BERMUDA. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.
WHITE BERMUDA. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.
CRYSTAL WHITE WAX. A white flat onion; fine for slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

ONION SETS

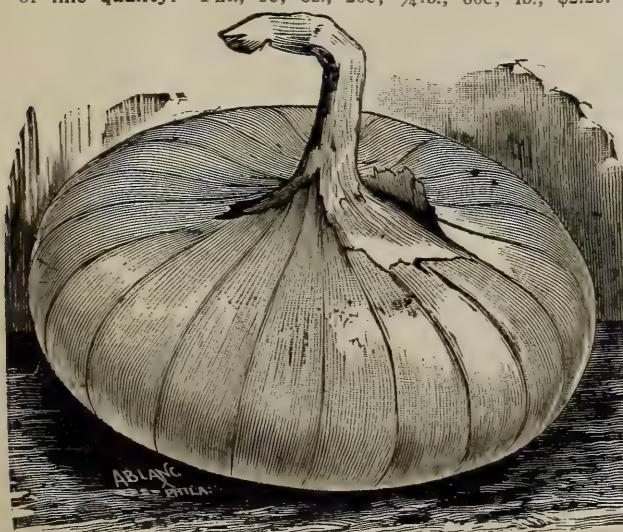
Bottom Sets are grown from seed, and are the most used. **Top Sets** are cultivated in some parts of the country. **White Multipliers** are fine for bunching green. They are enormously productive.

Three quarts of sets will plant a row 100 yards long.
 White Bottom Sets..... Pint, 15c..... Quart, 25c
 Yellow Bottom Sets..... " 15c..... " 25c
 Red Bottom Sets..... " 15c..... " 25c
 Top Onions..... " 15c..... " 25c
 Potato Onion..... " 15c..... " 25c
 White Multiplier..... " 20c..... " 35c

If to be mailed, add 10c per quart.

Prices on large quantities are subject to market changes. Write us when you are ready to buy, stating quantity and kinds wanted.

Seeds by Mail. To our pound prices 8c should be added to cover postage.



ONION, MAMMOTH SILVER KING

ERBSEN, Ger.

GARDEN PEAS

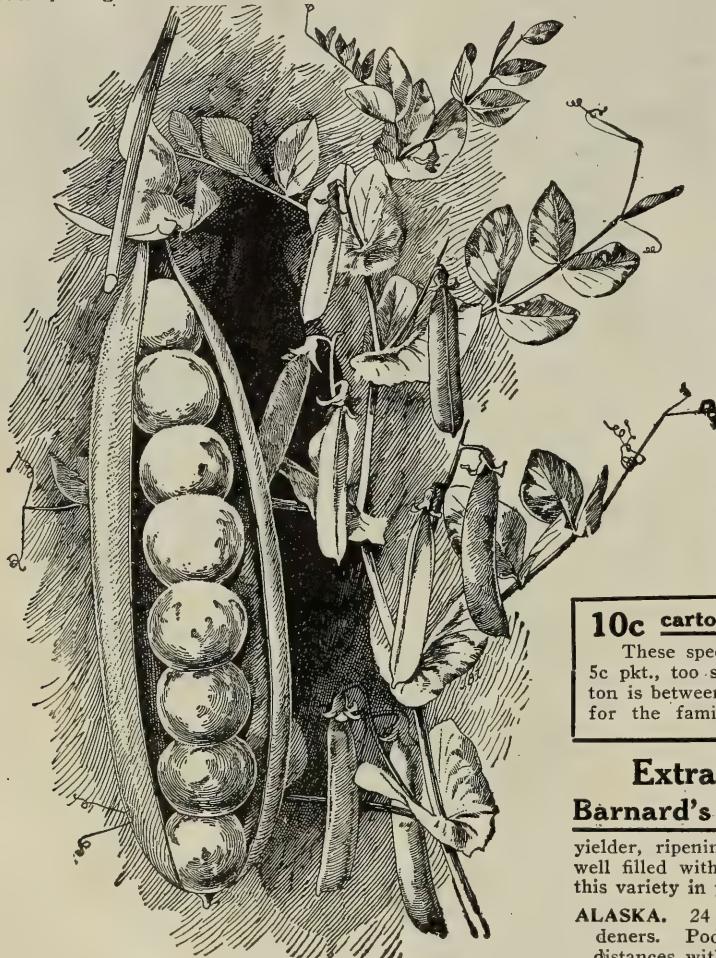
POIS, Fr.

Our Seed Peas are all grown in the north, and are of the **earliest and hardiest as well as the purest strains**. They are far superior to most of the Seed Peas sold. They may be expected to bring well-filled pods, which cheap and carelessly grown seed will not do.

The number of Garden Peas is almost limitless. While new and improved sorts are constantly being brought out, a great many of the others continue to be popular. It is worth while to make a trial of some of the new ones offered here as well as the standard sorts on the page which follows this to determine upon the best for future use.

The smooth-seeded early sorts, such as **Leader, Alaska, and First and Best**, can be sown while frost is yet in the ground, while larger and sweeter peas sown at the same time would rot. Sow some of the early, second early, and late varieties at intervals of about two weeks apart, and your table will be supplied with peas during the entire season.

If to be mailed, add 8c to pint and 15c per quart to cover postage.



Goodwin's Prizewinner* 18 in. Season, three days later than Alaska. Vine of branching habit, profuse bearer, producing twelve to sixteen pods containing six to eight peas each of good size and quality. Seed, light green. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.25.

Richard Seddon* 18 to 21 inches. A new and dwarf variety of exceptional merit. In season about the same time as American Wonder, but by some supposed to be better than that well-known variety. The vines and pods of Richard Seddon Pea are dark green in color. The latter are well filled with large, sweet peas of finest flavor. It has proven a sure cropper, and is certain to meet with universal favor. Pkt., 10c; pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

TOM THUMB. 12 inches. Peas smooth and white. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.25.

Customers who are unfamiliar with different Peas are invited to leave selection to us.

Dwarf growing Peas require very rich soil and *need no support of any kind*; tall growing sorts should be trained to wire trellises or supported by brush. Wrinkled peas (indicated * thus) are the sweetest, and are recommended for the home garden.

Figures preceding description of varieties indicate height. One quart of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

THREE GOOD PEAS

Little Marvel* 18 in. Matures about the same time as Nott's Excelsior, but ripens all at once and is a **better cropper**. The dark-green pods are produced in pairs. They are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, blunt at the end. Most flattering reports on this pea come from different parts of the country. Thus far the seed is extremely limited in quantity, and can be offered accordingly only. Pkt., 10c; pint, 30c; quart, 45c.

Alderman* 3 ft. Ripens mid-season, or second early. **Vigorous and robust grower.** Produces extra large, well-filled pods resembling Telephone. A valuable variety for the market gardener, as in addition to its other good points it is a profuse bearer. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.25.

Gladstone* 3 to 4 ft. Main crop. Makes long pods, pointed, and slightly curved. They are in good condition to pick at a period of the year when practically all other peas have ceased to bear. The peas are of high quality. We bespeak a trial of this fine new variety. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.25.

10c cartons of Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn.

These special packages are designed for those who find a 5c pkt., too small and a pint more than sufficient. The carton is between the two sizes and contains a desirable quantity for the family garden. Postage paid.

Extra Early and Early Varieties

Barnard's Leader 30 in. It is absolutely the **earliest of the earlies**, and is a prodigious yielder, ripening with great uniformity. Pods of medium size, well filled with round smooth peas of splendid flavor. Include this variety in your order. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

ALASKA. 24 in. A desirable, very early pea for market gardeners. Pods dark green, peas blue. Can be shipped long distances without losing its color. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

FIRST AND BEST. 30 in. Stocky and vigorous grower. Makes pods of good size. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

American Wonder* 12 in. Its dwarf habit of growth makes it well suited for the home garden. Matures in about five weeks. Seed medium sized, generally flattened, wrinkled; pale green in color. Quality and flavor excellent. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

Thomas Laxton* 36 in. A variety of exceptional merit, producing long, plump pods almost square at the end, and peas of superb quality. **Especially desirable for the home garden.** Although it commences to bear very early, it continues for a long time. The peas, too, have the merit of retaining their tenderness even after the pods are no longer young. Pkt., 5c; pt., 30c; qt., 50c; pk., \$3.00.

Sutton's Excelsior 18 in. Ready at same time as Nott's, but has much larger pods. They are long, straight, bright green, and well filled out. The vines are hardy, permitting early planting, and they yield heavily. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$2.50.

PEAS—Extra Early and Early Varieties.—Continued

The Pint and Quart quotations do not include postage. If Peas, Beans, or Sweet Corn are to be mailed or shipped by express prepaid, please add to our prices 8c pint, 15c quart to Peas and Beans; 5c pint, 10c quart to Sweet Corn, for postage.

Nott's Excelsior

15 inches. The pods average fully one-third larger than those of American Wonder, and while Nott's may not always be quite so early by a few days, are all ready for picking at one time. Each pod contains 6 to 8 large peas. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

***Gradus (Prosperity).** 30 inches. As early as Leader, Alaska, and other smooth-seeded sorts, with the size and quality of Telephone and Stratagem. One market gardener says of it: "Gradus is nice looking, easy to pick, and sells better than the smaller kinds." (See photo of pod, natural size.) The pods are large, nearly round, plump, bright green in color, well filled with peas that are sweet, rich, and mellow. Crop extremely short. Pkt., 5c; pt., 30c; qt., 50c; pk., \$3.00.

PREMIUM GEM. 15 in. Requires no support. One of the most profitable peas for market or family use. It has been successfully used for forcing under glass. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.25.

10c Cartons of Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn.

These special packages are designed for those who find a 5c pkt. too small and a pint more than sufficient. The carton is between the two sizes and contains a desirable quantity for the family garden. Postage paid.

***ADVANCER.** 30 inches. It bears medium-sized pods that are well filled with dark-green, large peas. Quality good as the best. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.25.

EVERBEARING. A first-class Pea for summer and autumn use; pods 3 to 4 inches long, and contain 6 to 8 peas of a rich flavor, very sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.25.

***Dwarf Telephone** 24 in. This grand pea is rapidly gaining favor among gardeners of all classes. In habit it is dwarf and stocky. Bears close planting, and requires no sticks or supports. The pods frequently measure 5 inches in length, and are broad, straight, and remarkably well filled. The color of the pod is pale green, and it is thick, plump, and well adapted to marketing. Pkt. 10c; pt., 30c; qt., 45c.

***HOSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN.** 2 feet. Prolific, pods well filled, 3½ inches long. For summer crop there are few better. A standard sort. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.25.

The three pods shown here are actual size (made from photographs). A little study will convey to the intending purchaser just what he may expect from the seed planted. Our descriptions are conservative, not exaggerated. They are based upon the field notes taken at the growing stations.

Main Crop and Late Peas

***Admiral Dewey** best of all the class of long vine, large podded peas, such as Telephone and Stratagem. Pods usually borne in pairs, and in great abundance; they are about 2½ inches long, curved bright green, crowded with six to nine peas of the very best quality and color. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.25.

***Telephone Selected Stock.** Immensely productive. Leaves coarse; vines grow 4 feet high. They produce enormously, and eight to ten pods to a vine. The pods are very large; so well filled with peas of excellent quality that Telephone has become one of the most prominent late peas to be grown for market. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00.

***Improved Stratagem** 2 feet. The pods are of immense size and uniformly filled with very large dark-green peas of the finest quality. Vines stocky, with broad, light-green leaves, and bearing an abundance of large handsome pods. A splendid variety either for market purposes or home garden. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

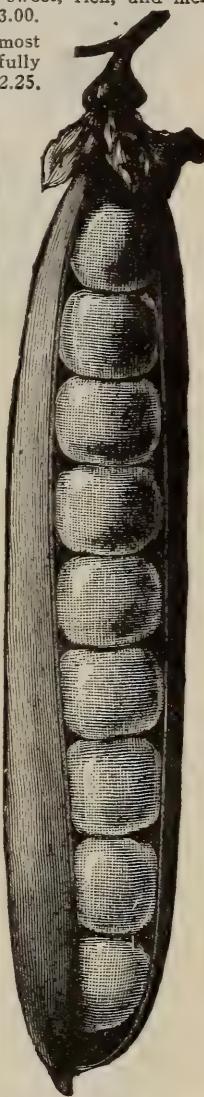
***CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.** 4½ feet. For a long time this variety has been regarded as the standard late garden pea. From it the whole race of green wrinkled peas has been developed. Comes into bearing just after Stratagem. One of the most delicious peas in existence. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.25.



CHAMPION OF ENGLAND



EARLY GRADUS



TELEPHONE

LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH. 42 inches. A very large, mid-season variety, of special value for market gardeners, on account of the large size and remarkable productiveness. Tender, sweet, and luscious. The peas are almost smooth when dry. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.25.

BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT. 60 in. Hardy, strong, and vigorous. Pods are broad, thick, and leathery. They contain four to five large peas of good substance. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25.

ROYAL DWARF WHITE MARROWFAT. This and the preceding variety are usually grown as field crops. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25.

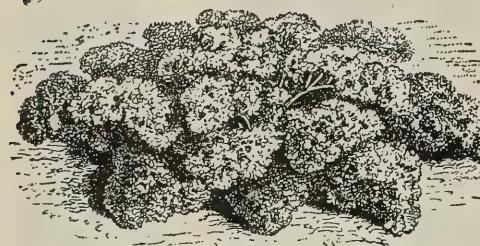
Sugar or Edible-Podded Peas

When cooked, they are equal to the best snap beans. Being hardy, can be planted early in spring. Of strong, upright habit, growing about 12 to 15 inches high. The pods are gathered while young and boiled whole. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.25.

PARSLEY

PETERSILIE, Ger. PERSIL, Fr.
1 ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water and sow early in spring, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter transplant to a light cellar or glass frame. Used for garnishing and seasoning soups, meats, etc.



CHAMPION MOSS CURLED PARSLEY.

FINE DOUBLE CURLED. A curled variety having crimped leaves. It is used mostly for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

PLAIN OR SINGLE. Plain leaves of excellent flavor. They are longer than those of the curled Parslies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

HAMBURG. The edible portion is the fleshy root. It is highly esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

PARSNIP

PASTINAKE, Ger. PANAIS, Fr.
1 oz. will sow about 150 ft. of drill.

Cultivate as for Carrots. It is customary to leave Parsnips in the ground over winter, as frost improves the quality of the roots. The Parsnip is valuable not only as a table vegetable, but for stock feeding purposes also.

Magnum Bonum It gives the utmost satisfaction and yields the most money to the market gardener because of its decidedly handsome appearance, smooth, heavy roots, which are broad at the shoulder, fine grained, and of superior quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

HOLLOW CROWN. An old standard sort, long, sweet, and very productive. One of the best for general cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

IMPROVED GUERNSEY. This is a good, half-long variety, having smooth roots. It is of good quality and recommended for the family garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

EARLY ROUND. The earliest. Roots are of small size. Sometimes used for bunching with pot herbs. For shallow soils use this sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

We continue to furnish the same full-sized packets, and high quality seed that we have always done. We pay the postage on seeds by mail at packet, ounce, and quarter pound rates. To pound price 8c per lb., must be added.

MAGNUM BONUM
PARSNIP**PEANUTS**

When sending your seed order, don't forget to order a few Peanuts for the boys and girls. Plant in May, in drills 3 feet apart, placing the nuts 8 to 12 inches apart in the drill. Cultivate flat and keep clean.

SELECTED VIRGINIA. A fine, productive strain, selected especially for seed purposes. By mail, postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.

PFEFFER, Ger. PEPPER PIMENT, Fr.

Peppers are indispensable as a seasoning for soups and meats. The large varieties are mainly used for the purpose, and for pickling. The mild, sweet varieties, like **Golden Dawn** and **Ruby King**, are used for mangoes, while the small-fruited sorts are best for sauces.

Peppers are more tender than most vegetables. The seed should be sown in a hotbed, cold frame, or if no other convenience, a box in the window, and transplanted about the last of May. They can be sown in the open ground when the weather becomes warm and settled. Warm, mellow soil, well fertilized, should be used.

1 ounce of seed for 1,500 plants.

Chinese Giant The best, mildest and largest red pepper. Fruit of bright scarlet color when ripe. Excellent for eating and for stuffing. The *Rural New Yorker* (one of the best of the weekly agricultural papers), speaking of it editorially, says: "Chinese Giant pepper has given us great satisfaction the past summer. It is mild and well flavored, and appears to be one of the few sweet peppers that do not shock the unwary customer by suddenly developing a taste like a torchlight procession." Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.

LARGE BELL, or BULL NOSE. Mild, thick, and hard; suitable for filling with cabbage, etc., and for a mixed pickle. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

SWEET MOUNTAIN. Similar to the Bell, but larger, much used for stuffed pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

GOLDEN DAWN. Color bright golden yellow, very brilliant and handsome. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

RUBY KING. The peppers attain a very large size. When ripe, they are of a beautiful bright ruby red color, and are mild and pleasant to the taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

LONG RED CAYENNE. Hot and pungent; dwarf growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

CELESTIAL. Conical fruits, creamy tinted, turning to scarlet when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

CHERRY RED. Smooth, round variety. Fruit glossy scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

PEPPER PLANTS. These we can supply in season. (See end of Vegetable Seeds on page 26.)

PUMPKIN

JAPANESE PIE PUMPKIN. Seeds peculiarly sculptured. Ripens early. Flesh thick; salmon colored; fine grained, dry and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.

CALHOUN. Color outside is yellowish brown, flesh salmon yellow, flesh thick and of splendid quality. Pies made from it are delicious to eat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

CONNECTICUT FIELD. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

LARGE CHINESE. Its fine flesh and rich color make it valuable for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

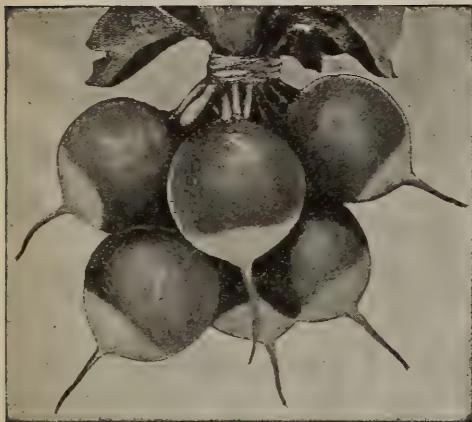
WINTER LUXURY. As a cooking variety and winter keeper it stands unequalled. It is nearly round, 9 to 10 inches in diameter; of a golden yellow color, netted like a muskmelon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO. Pear shaped. Color of skin and flesh creamy white; flesh thick, when cooked resembles sweet potatoes. Keeps late into spring. This is an old favorite pumpkin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

SUGAR. An excellent small round pumpkin, with deep orange-colored skin, flesh sweet and sugary. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

MAMMOTH TOURS. Grown chiefly for exhibition purposes and for stock feed. It grows to an enormous size, frequently weighing over one hundred pounds. Skin salmon color, flesh yellow, keeps a long time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

RADISH

RETTIG, Ger.
RADIS, Fr.

SCARLET GLOBE RADISH

Scarlet Globe

Market Gardener's Improved Strain

Excellent for forcing under glass in the greenhouse, hotbed, or cold-frames. It makes a small top and stands a great amount of heat without becoming pithy. Sown in the open ground in early spring, it will produce radishes five or six days ahead of all others.

EARLY ROUND DARK RED. One of the quickest growing and handsomest extra early varieties in cultivation. Ready for use in three weeks.

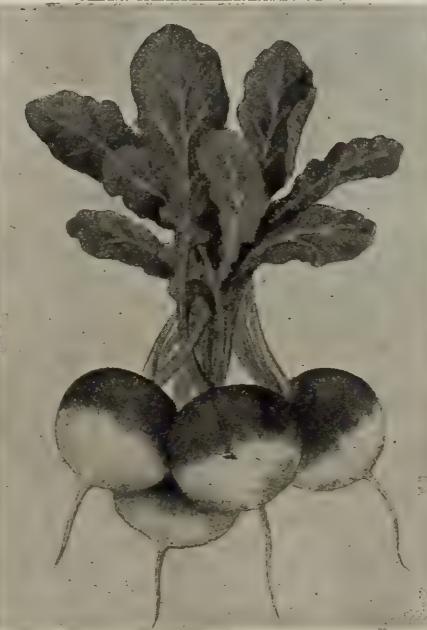
ROSY GEM. Globular, with rich, deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP. Round.

NON PLUS ULTRA. Good for forcing; will mature in 18 to 20 days. Round, slightly flattened; color, bright scarlet.

WHITE SUMMER, turnip rooted. One of the earliest of the summer varieties. Root oblong, tapering. Smooth, white and handsome.

YELLOW SUMMER, turnip rooted. Can be sown late; stands heat well. Skin light yellow, flesh white.



SPARKLER RADISH

HALF LONG AND LONG VARIETIES

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25.

HALF LONG DEEP SCARLET. Recommended for forcing; matures in about twenty days. Roots deep, rich red color, with clear white flesh and small foliage.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP. The roots grow half out of the ground, are uniform in shape, smooth, and bright red in color.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME. Earlier, shorter and thicker than Long Scarlet.

BRIGHTEST LONG SCARLET, or CARDINAL. Vivid scarlet, tipped with white. For so long a radish is very early, being ready for use in twenty-five days.

CINCINNATI MARKET. The scarlet-colored skin is very thin; the flesh white, crisp, and brittle, grows about seven inches long.

CHARTIER. One of the very best for outdoor sowing in summer. Roots bright crimson in upper portion, shading to white at the tip. Comes in quite early.

ICICLE. Pure white; ready in about 25 days after planting.

For an early supply, sow in a hotbed in February, care being taken to give abundant ventilation to prevent running to leaves. For open-air culture and succession, sow from middle of March until September at intervals of a week or ten days.

The growth must be rapid to insure crispness, succulence, and mildness of flavor. A fine, dry, sandy loam, enriched and made light with well-rotted manure is best adapted for the purpose, all heavy soils producing directly the opposite results from those desired.

1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill; 9 or 10 lbs. per acre, in drills.

EARLY TURNIP-SHAPED AND GLOBE VARIETIES

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

8 cents per pound should be added if wanted by mail

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET FORCING. A small-leaved variety specially adapted for forcing under glass. Globe shaped, bright scarlet in color.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, White Tipped, Forcing. Bright scarlet with white tip. This is a fine strain for forcing under glass.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, White Tipped. For outdoor culture this is a most popular Radish. A good market variety.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP. Mild.

SPARKLER. Of bright scarlet color with a well-defined, clear white tip. Rapid grower; good for either forcing or ordinary culture.

Crimson Giant Globe-shaped with a thin, tender skin of deep crimson; grows to a very large size without losing its crispness or becoming pithy or hollow.

EARLIEST CARMINE OLIVE. One of the very best for forcing. The color is a rich carmine; flesh crisp, tender, and fine flavor.

ROSE, OLIVE SHAPED. Skin, scarlet; flesh, rose colored; tender; crisp.

WHITE, OLIVE SHAPED. Clear white, crisp and mild.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. Fine for open ground or forcing. Valued for its excellent quality and fine color, which is a beautiful scarlet on the body and white at the extremity. Flesh white, tender, and mild.

SAKURAJIMA. A mammoth round radish from Japan. Flesh pure white, with sharp, agreeable flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



CHARTIER RADISH

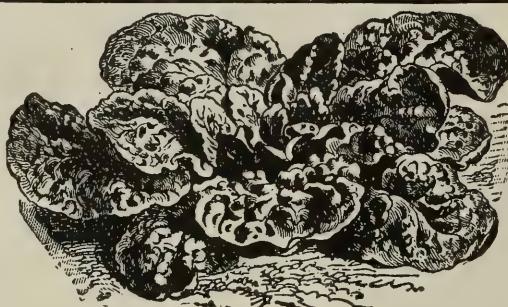
RHUBARB**Or Pie Plant**

LINNAEUS. The earliest variety grown. Desirable for market or family garden. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

VICTORIA. Leaf stalks, tall and large. Sometimes weighing 2 pounds each. Skin thick and red stained. Pulp quite acid. Productive and profitable for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

RHUBARB ROOTS

WE supply divided roots, not seedlings. Mailing size, each, 15c.; doz., \$1.50 postpaid.



LONG STANDING SPINACH.

PRICKLY WINTER. Use for fall sowing as it is extremely hardy. Seeds prickly, leaves not so large as those of other varieties. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 25c.

BLOOMSDALE or Savoy Leaved. Of upright growth; leaves curled and crimped, thick and fleshy. Keeps well after cutting. Suitable for fall sowing.

Special price for all varieties except New Zealand: 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

SQUASHES for Summer Use

GOLDEN CUSTARD. It grows in bush form. Color, rich golden yellow. A valuable variety of superior quality. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

SILVER CUSTARD. Similar in appearance to above; not quite as large. Skin white. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH. Extremely early; one of the best for summer use. Fruit white, with scalloped edges. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 75c.

MAMMOTH YELLOW BUSH. Not quite so early as white bush. Quality fully equal. Color, light yellow. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK. Twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crook-neck, much more warty and several days earlier. Fruit golden yellow. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 65c.

Add 8c to pound price for postage.



WARTED HUBBARD SQUASH

GOLDEN HUBBARD. Earlier than Green Hubbard; a little smaller. Color orange red. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 90c.

SALSIFY**Or Vegetable Oyster**

SOIL and culture should be the same as for parsnips, taking pains to make sowings as early as practicable each spring.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. A new and improved type, producing roots of nearly double the size and weight of the old variety, and of equally good quality. It has been extensively grown for the markets of many of the large cities, entirely superseding the old sort. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00.

SPINACH

THICK LEAVED ROUND. One of the best market sorts for spring or autumn sowing. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 25c.

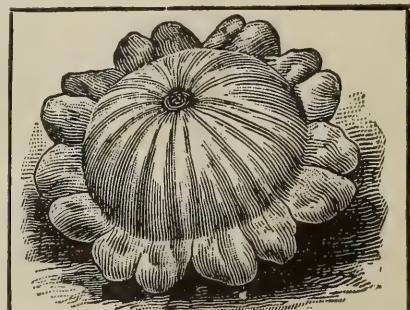
VICTORIA. This variety is an acquisition to the list of Spinach; it matures later but is of remarkably fine texture, of the deepest green, heavily crimped, thick, fleshy leaves, deep red stem. It is now grown extensively by the truckers of our markets. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 25c.

BROAD FLANDERS. One of the most vigorous and strong growing varieties. The leaves are nearly round, uniformly deep green, thick and somewhat crimped in the center. A very desirable sort. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 25c.

NEW ZEALAND. This endures heat and is best for summer. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

LONG STANDING. Leaves dark green and thick. Not inclined to run to seed for a long time. Popular with market gardeners. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 25c.

Upright growth; leaves curled and crimped, thick and fleshy.



EARLY WHITE BUSH SQUASH.

SQUASHES for Winter Use

PERFECT GEM. Wonderfully prolific, fruit round, flesh cream colored; dry, sweet and rich. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 75c.

FORDHOOK. Good both for summer and winter use. Bright yellow color; thick meat. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 75c.

"THE DELICIOUS." Fine flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.

ORANGE MARROW. Handsome appearance; creamy colored. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

BOSTON MARROW. Early fall sort; rich orange color, excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

VEGETABLE MARROW. A famous English sort; rich, white flesh. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 80c.

MAMMOTH CHILI. Grows to an enormous size, weighing sometimes nearly 200 pounds. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

ESSEX HYBRID. Good to follow peas or potatoes; hard shell. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

HUBBARD. The favorite winter squash. Color dark green; shell extremely hard; excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 90c.

CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD. An exceptionally good keeper. Has very dark green warty skin. Splendid shipper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 90c.

LIEBESAPFEL, Ger.

TOMATO

TOMATE, Fr.

We make a specialty of growing superior Tomato Seed. It is all saved with the greatest care from selected fruit. In the list below we offer the best of recent introduction. Tomato plants supplied in season. Prices on page 26.

For early crops sow in hotbed, greenhouse, or inside the window or sitting-room, where the temperature does not fall below 65 degrees, in February or March, transplanting—to secure stockiness—when three inches high, to pots, cold frames, or other parts of the bed, and about five inches apart. After all danger of frost is over, transplant finally to open ground, four to six feet apart.

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

ACME. Improved Strain. Ripens early; of medium, uniform size; glossy red with purplish tinge; round and smooth, free from cracks. An excellent Tomato for market gardeners' use, as it ships well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00.

ATLANTIC PRIZE. Extra early; of good form; bright red in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00.

IMPROVED BEAUTY. A favorite both for the home market or shipping purposes. Medium early. Fruit round, smooth, crimson, with purplish tinge. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00.

Coreless A grand main crop, scarlet, globe-shaped variety. One of the best for shipping long distances. Bears its fruit in clusters, immensely productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

CRIMSON CUSHION. Bears continuously and late. Extremely large and smooth; solid as a beefsteak; nearly seedless. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

DWARF ARISTOCRAT. Desirable for culture under glass and for growing outdoors for early market. Can be planted 2 x 3 feet apart. Color, glossy red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

DWARF CHAMPION. Dwarf and compact in growth, the plants grow stiff and upright, with foliage unlike most others. Fruit in form and color like Acme. Recommended for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Earliana You will make no error in giving Earliana a trial this season. It is a full week ahead of all others, handsome in appearance, of large size, dark red color and delicious flavor. Ripens clear to the stem and does not crack. In solidity and fine quality, equal to the best medium and late sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Early Detroit The latest new Tomato. The vine is a better yielder and more vigorous than that of Acme. Not only are more fruits produced, but they average more nearly globe-shaped, are heavier, and are equally as firm, smooth, and suitable for shipping. The fruits are of good size throughout the season, which is unusually long for so early a variety. We are confident that this rare combination of very desirable features will soon bring Early Detroit into general prominence as the best Tomato of its class. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

EARLIANA Special Strain. By selecting the earliest and best-formed fruits for a succession of seasons we offer this special strain as a most desirable one for market men. It has every good quality to commend it. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.



BEAUTY TOMATO

GOLDEN QUEEN. A real good yellow sort of first-rate quality. On the table the golden yellow slices make a beautiful contrast with the red sorts. Makes splendid preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

JUNE PINK. This variety will commend itself to those who like a pink-colored fruit. Ripens early; bears for a long season. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Livingston's Globe A fine variety for greenhouse or for early outdoor growing. Its peach or globe shape permits a greater number of slices to be taken from each fruit than any other variety. Flesh firm with few seeds. Color, a glossy rose, tinged purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

MAGNUS. As early as Acme or Beauty but thicker and heavier. Color, red with purplish tinge. Suitable for greenhouse culture as well as in the open air. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

PERFECTION. An improved Acme, with blood-red skin, making it a valuable canning sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00.

PONDEROSA. Handsome in appearance, smooth, of a dark, rich crimson color, and a delicious sub-acid flavor. Solid, almost seedless. Fruit is somewhat rough; excellent for stewing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

ROYAL RED. Fruit large, bright scarlet, of good quality for canning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00.

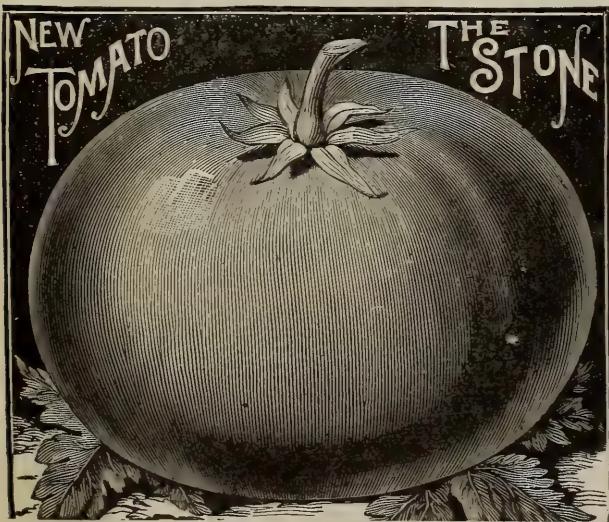
STONE. One of the extra large fruited sorts, solid and firm fleshed as its name indicates. Smooth, ripening to the stem without a crack; color, bright scarlet, fine for canning; quality the very best. It is popular everywhere; no one finds any fault with Stone. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00.

TREE TOMATO. So called from growing in tree-like form and bearing large, plump, red fruit that is extremely solid, hard and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

SMALL-FRUITED TOMATOES

STRAWBERRY, or Husk Tomato. Also called ground cherry. The small yellow fruits are each enclosed in a husk and are of delicious flavor, either raw or preserved. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Yellow Plum, Red Currant, and Red Cherry. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.50. lb. price to cover postage.



If to be mailed, add 8c to

WEISZE RUEBEN, Ger.

TURNIP

NAVET, Fr.

For early use, sow as soon as ground opens in spring, in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart; thin out to 6 or 9 inches in the rows. For succession, continue to sow every two weeks until June; for fall and winter crop, sow in July and August. The Ruta Bagas are grown for feeding stock, and are also excellent for the table. Take up the roots in November, or before severe frosts; cut off tops within an inch of the crown, store in cool cellar or pit, or pile in a conical form out-of-doors, in dry ground; cover carefully with long straw, and finish by earthing up with about 12 or 15 inches of earth, leaving a trench around the heap to carry off water. **One ounce of seed for 150 feet of drill; one pound for an acre.**

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP

MILAN. Of handsome appearance; somewhat flattened, white with purple top. Two weeks earlier than Purple Top Strap Leaf, good for spring or fall planting. Bulb forms very rapidly. Pkt., 5c. oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

EARLY WHITE MILAN. Similar in shape and size to the above, equally early; surface smooth and pure white; flesh white, tender, fine grained, and of fine table quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH. One of the best for the family garden in spring. It grows rapidly, making a smooth, flat turnip of medium size. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 45c.

WHITE EGG. Used for spring and fall sowing. Egg-shaped, growing half out of the ground. Flesh sweet and mild. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Purple Top Strap Leaf Good for early spring or fall use. White skin and flesh with red or purplish top. A general favorite and used in all parts of the country. More largely grown than any other turnip. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

WHITE FLAT NORFOLK. A standard sort, usually grown for feeding stock. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

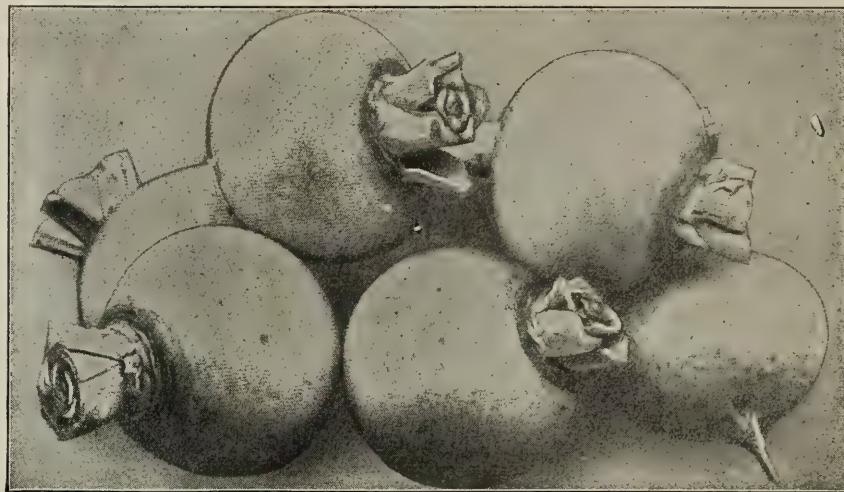
SNOWBALL or SIX WEEKS. The finest white-fleshed, ball-shaped, early table turnip. Bulbs small, smooth, and round, with clear white skin and sweet, crisp flesh. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Purple Top White Globe A fine table turnip. It is an early and heavy cropper as well as a good keeper. The bulb is a very handsome globe, and is especially in demand among market gardeners. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE. A large and most perfect globe in shape, skin white and smooth. Of strong growth and one of the most productive varieties. Valuable for both table and stock. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 45c.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN. Root round and tapering. Flesh pale yellow, tender, sugary, and of superior flavor. A hardy and productive standard variety. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 45c.

To lb. price add 8c for postage.



TURNIP, SNOWBALL OR SIX WEEKS

RUTABAGAS

Rutabagas are among other vegetable roots grown for cattle, horses, and sheep. The animals thrive and fatten on Rutabagas, Carrots, and Mangels, which changes their diet.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. Deep purple above, yellow underneath; flesh yellow, solid, and sweet. Good for stock or table use. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 45c.

MONARCH. A superior variety to cultivate for cattle feeding, the flesh being nutritious. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 45c.

SKIRVING'S PURPLE TOP. Flesh yellow. Good keeper. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

WHITE SWEDE or Russian. Grows very large; excellent for table or stock, flesh firm, white, solid, has a very rich and sweet flavor. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 45c.

TOBACCO SEED

One ounce will sow a bed of fifty square yards.

The seed should be sown as early as possible after danger of frost is over. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into rows four or five feet apart each way.

CONNECTICUT SEEDLEAF. This variety is grown in the Middle and Northern States, being comparatively hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

HAVANA. The seed offered is a superior strain of Cuban grown stock. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We grow large quantities of Vegetable Plants at our nursery, and can supply all the varieties listed below in their proper season. They are well grown. Can be shipped fresh from the beds on a day's notice. If wanted by mail, add 15c per 100 for postage on CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, and SWEET POTATO PLANTS, and 30c per 100 on EGG PLANTS and TOMATO PLANTS.

While we can and frequently do ship Vegetable plants by mail, we strongly advise customers to have them sent by express. Not only can larger plants be supplied, but there is much less risk of their spoiling in transportation.

	Doz.	50	100	1,000
CABBAGE. Early, transplanted. Ready about April 15.....	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$4.25
CABBAGE. Late varieties, field-grown plants. Ready June 1st..	.20	.30	2.50	
CAULIFLOWER. Early, transplanted. Ready about April 15....	.20	.65	1.00	7.00
CAULIFLOWER. Field-grown plants. Ready June 20.....	.30	.50	4.00	
CELERY. Sheared back several times. Ready June and July..	.15	.30	.50	4.00
SWEET POTATO. Ready middle May and June.....	.20	.35	.65	3.75
TOMATO. Twice transplanted. Ready during season.....	.15	.60	1.00	7.00
EGG PLANT. Twice transplanted. Ready about May 15.....	.25	.80	1.50	
PEPPER. Twice transplanted. Ready about May 15.....	.25	.80	1.50	





IN THIS DEPARTMENT we catalogue only those varieties and strains which from our long experience we know to be of sterling worth. We do not handle seeds of poor or unknown quality, but aim to give our customers seeds that are pure, fresh, and reliable.

About Sowing and Transplanting

MOST flower seeds germinate well in a rather light sandy loam, exposed to the sun, while a few are benefited by partial shade, and some do best with an element of clay finely mixed with the soil. Nearly all the hardy seeds vegetate better when planted in early spring as soon as the soil can be worked fairly easily.

A general rule for the seed-bed is to have the soil rich, level and worked very finely. Sow the seed evenly in the rows, cover with the finest of soil, about three times the diameter of the seed, and press the soil firmly over the seed. The soil should never become dry after the seeds have swelled, for if it does, they will be pretty sure to fail. For this reason it is best to sow most small seeds in shallow boxes 2 to 3 inches in depth and of any convenient size, that the surface of the soil may be kept properly moistened.

After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will "damp-off" (rot at the top of the ground). As soon as the second leaves are well out they should be transplanted into pots or new boxes. When finally transplanted to the bed or border they should be watered frequently until well established.

Flowering Plants Are Classified under Three General Headings as Follows:

ANNUALS grow, bloom and die the first year from seed.

BIENNIALS bloom the second year from seed and then die, though many, if sown early in the spring, will flower the first year.

PERENNIALS usually bloom the second year from seed, and continue to grow and bloom for many years. Some will bloom the first year if sown early.

OF

Selected List



AGERATUM BLUE.

AGERATUM (FLOSS FLOWER)

One of the best hardy annuals for bedding outdoors in summer and for pot culture in the window during winter. The blue feathery flowers are much used for vases and to make bouquets. Ageratum comes easily and readily from seed, even when sown out of doors. It is a flower that does not become discolored by heavy rain or hot sun.....5



AMARANTHUS
AMARANTHUS

Ornamental foliage and flowering annuals of rapid growth, easy culture and very showy. They grow 4 or 5 feet high. Some of them have drooping flowers. These plants are best suited for backs of borders or centers of beds. They require abundance of room to spread themselves. One of the most popular of our hardy annuals, both for cutting and for edgings. The pure white flowers are noted for their exquisite fragrance. Blooms continually from earliest summer until hard frosts.....5

SWEET ALYSSUM

A hardy annual which begins to bloom very early and continues all through the summer clothed with clusters of pure white fragrant flowers. Of spreading habit and dwarf growth, just the thing for edgings

Flower Seeds



ANTIRRHINUM.

ANTIRRHINUM (SNAPDRAGON)

This old favorite is one of the most beautiful and useful border plants of our gardens; its showy flowers, with white or spotted throats, are borne upon long stems; desirable for cut flowers. If sown early will bloom the same season the seed is sown.....5

ASTERS

Asters are annuals, originally from China. There were only three colors at first and the flowers of each were single. Now there are scores of varieties in different shades and colors. When all other flowers of the summer have passed away Asters are yet in bloom. They are so hardy they will endure some frost without injury. Then, too, they are very easy to grow. By sowing seed at intervals flowers may be had from July until late September.

Crimson	5	White	5
Rose	5	Mixed	5
Blue shades.....	5		

BALSAM—Lady's Slipper

A favorite, quick growing annual of easiest culture, growing to perfection in any rich soil. The plants like a sunny position and plenty of water. Sow the seed in beds, transplanting the seedlings to make them grow strong and bushy. The flowers, in several colors, are very large and extra double.....



BACHELORS' BUTTON.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON

These beautiful annuals are much admired. They are plants that everybody can grow, blooming with great freedom all summer. The plants grow about two feet high. We offer a mixture of the prettiest colors.....

BALLOON VINE

A rapid growing climber, which succeeds best in warm soil. Flowers white; seed vessels look like small balloons. Annual

CANDYTUFT

A beautiful hardy annual of the easiest culture; generally found in every garden. The seed can be sown in fall for early flowering. That sown in spring quickly makes thrifty plants, which yield large quantities of flowers for cutting. Candytuft likes rich soil and plenty of room to spread out and bloom freely.....



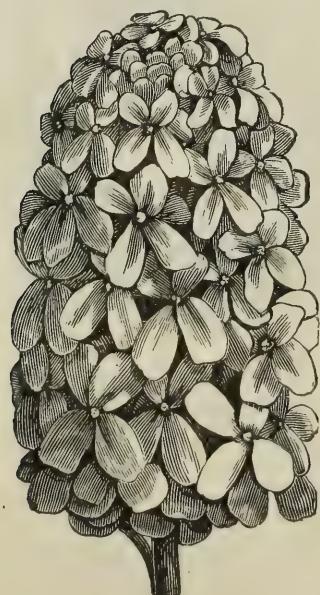
CANTERBURY BELLS.

Canterbury Bells

They are biennials of handsome appearance; some grow two feet high. They produce large, bell-shaped flowers in many shades of blue, purple, white and spotted. Prefers moist, rich soil.....

CARNATION MARGARET

These carnations are much esteemed, not only for their beautiful colors, but that, unlike all others, they bloom in about four months from sowing the seed and continue until frost. Plants are neat, branching and compact. Almost all the flowers are double.....

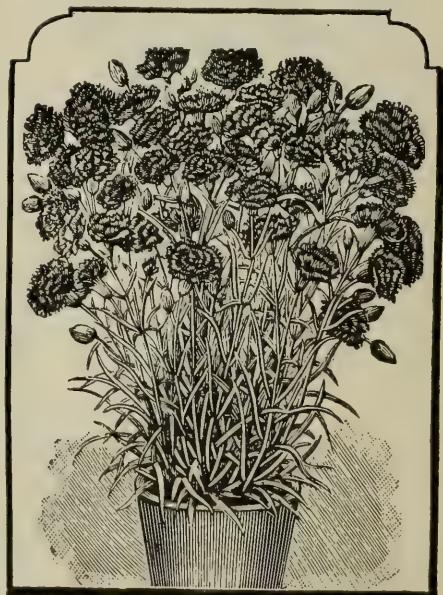


CANDYTUFT.

Chrysanthemum Seeds

(ANNUAL VARIETIES.)

Summer-blooming garden annuals, of compact, thrifty growth, 1 to 1 1/2 feet high, producing quantities of large single flowers, 2 inches across. Colors, crimson, gold, maroon, white, etc.; very effective for flower beds, pot culture and for cut flowers. Plants grow quickly and flower freely



CARNATION.

COBaea SCANDENS

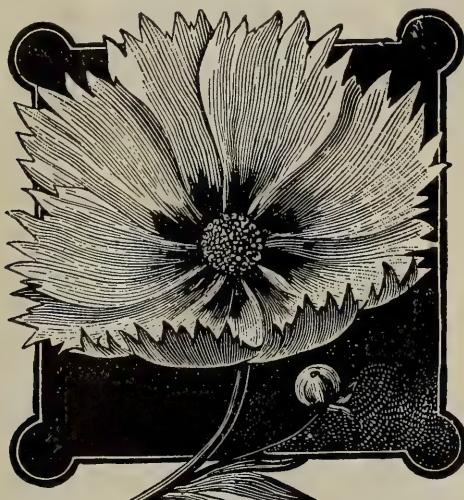
A fine rapid growing annual climber with handsome foliage and bell-shaped purple flowers. Trained upon a trellis facing south this vine will run about twenty feet or more during the season. Seeds should be placed edge downward when planted 5



COCKSCOMB.

COCKSCOMB

Highly ornamental plants producing crested heads of flowers resembling a cock's comb. The flowers are of many colors and shades, but the scarlet and crimson are the most brilliant and rich. Showy plants may be raised from seed planted in open ground in May. The oftener they are transplanted or shifted the larger and more beautiful they grow. Should be planted about 3 feet apart..... 5



CALIOPSIS.

CALIOPSIS or COREOPSIS

One of the most showy hardy annuals; will thrive anywhere. Especially good for city gardens. The graceful flowers embrace nearly every shade of yellow, orange and rich brown, verging to crimson. They are borne on long slender stems, particularly well adapted for bouquets.... 5

CONVOLVULUS (See Morning Glory.)**CYPRESS VINE**

For training upon a trellis, or upon strings fastened to bird houses, this fine climber is unexcelled. Its scarlet and white flowers and delicate, dark green, feathery foliage completely cover each plant. Soak the seeds over night in warm water before sowing. Sow where the plants are to bloom, as they do not transplant well..... 5



Cosmos Tall growing plants which are at their best in late fall. Very hardy, rapid grower. Dahlia-like single flowers in various colors. Start the seed early in the house and transplant..... 5

**ESCHSCHOLTZIA**

The State Flower of California

Useful for beds or massing. They begin to bloom in a few weeks from spring sown seeds and continue to flower until late in the fall. The large, saucer-shaped flowers are of a beautiful yellow, orange or white, the foliage is finely cut, giving the plants an exceedingly showy appearance.. 5

FORGET-ME-NOT

or *Myosotis*



An old favorite, It flourishes best in a moist shady situation and is in constant bloom nearly the whole season. Fall sown seed will flower in early spring. If sown in boxes in the house, early, will flower the first season. Six to twelve inches.. 5

FEVERFEW (Matricaria)

Extremely beautiful plants, with handsome light green, laciniated foliage. Grows freely in any garden soil and bears numerous, perfectly double, pure white flowers, one inch in diameter. Hardy annuals 5

FOUR O'CLOCK

(MARVEL OF PERU)

Robust growing, free flowering annual; requires plenty of room. The pretty red, white and yellow flowers open in the afternoon and make a beautiful display..... 5

GAILLARDIA

(BLANKET FLOWER)

Showy annuals succeeding best in good soil, growing about two feet high. The flowers are large and handsome in several shades of yellow, orange and crimson. Excellent for cut flowers..... 5

Gomphrena A first rate bedding plant.

Its flowers can be dried and used in winter bouquets..... 5



MIXED GOURDS.

**HOLLYHOCK**

For any place in the garden where tall, showy plants are needed Hollyhocks are pre-eminent. The flower spikes, five to six feet high, are crowded with large handsome flowers ranging from white to maroon. Our strain of seed is much superior to that ordinarily sold. If sown early the seed sometimes brings flowering plants the first season..... 5

LARKSPUR

An old time annual of branching erect habit, having showy red, white and blue flowers during the entire summer. Good for cut flowers..... 5

LOBELIA

Exceedingly pretty plants, both for edgings to garden borders as well as for pots and hanging baskets. Their little flowers, mostly blue or blue and white, are very graceful. Seed needs little or no covering..... 5



AFRICAN MARIGOLD.

MARIGOLD

These old fashioned flowers are annuals of the easiest culture. The French varieties have small, velvety flowers. African marigolds produce yellow and orange colored flowers. Fine for cutting..... 5

MIGNONETTE

(RESEDA ODORETA)

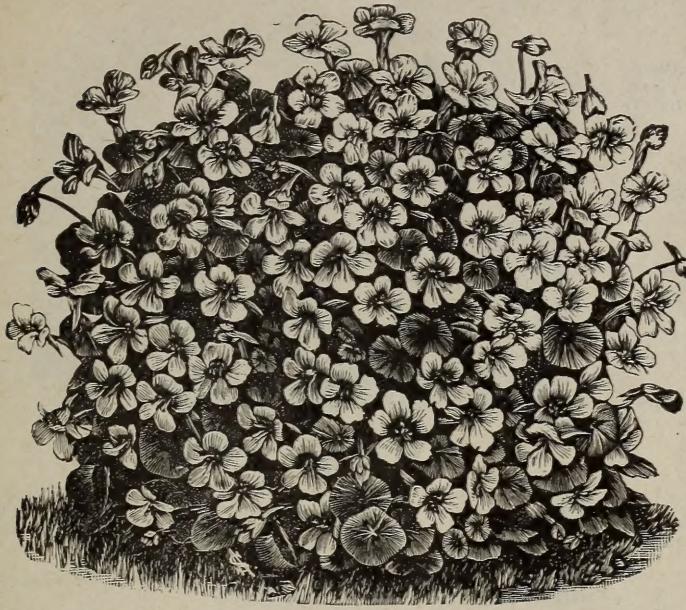
This fragrant little plant is probably the most popular annual grown. If the plants are thinned out they will grow stronger and produce larger spikes of flowers; and can be had the whole year by sowing at intervals..... 5

**MORNING GLORY (Convolvulus Major)**

The best known and most popular annual climber we have. The flowers are bright, and produced in great abundance. Seed grows readily, and vines are of such rapid growth that it should be largely grown to cover unsightly fences and outhouses..... 5

MOURNING BRIDE (Scabiosa)

The plants grow about two and one-half feet high, and come into bloom early in July, continuing without interruption until the hard frosts of autumn. The exquisite double flowers are borne on very long stems, and when cut keep in perfect condition for the best part of a week. They make most effective borders or beds..... 5



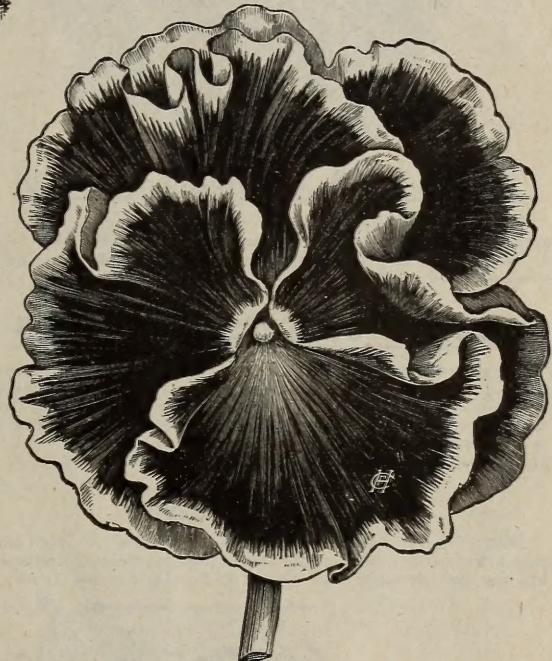
NASTURTIUM

NASTURTIUMS

THESE are few annuals which produce such a wealth of rich and various colored flowers as Nasturtiums. They are suitable for bedding and for climbers. No other will yield such a lavish profusion of flowers for so long a time with the same small outlay of time and labor. The most and largest flowers are produced in thin soils and the hottest weather does not affect the supply. In soils too rich, leaves predominate, and the plants are apt to rot off in wet weather, especially if standing too close.

Dwarf. Sow the seeds an inch deep in rows not less than one foot apart. Thin the seedlings to 10 or 12 inches apart. Mixed, ounce 10 5

Tall. These are excellent to train upon pillars, railings and trellises. Also to trail over the ground. They require more room than the dwarf varieties. Mixed, Ounce 10c.....5



PETUNIAS

Petunias, like pansies, are flowers for everybody. The tiny garden in the yard, or the beautiful beds seen in the parks of great cities are not complete without Petunias. They are most easily grown, and from early summer to late fall they are loaded with flowers; heat, rain or drought do not affect them. The seeds being very small would better be started in the house, afterwards transplanting the plants one foot apart in the place where they are to bloom. As pot plants Petunias have very few superiors.....5



PINKS

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

This is a favorite with everybody. It thrives in almost any soil, blooming in the greatest profusion from June until late fall. Seed may be sown in the open ground in May, indoors or in a hotbed earlier. The seedlings should be set out about a foot apart; if too thick mildew attacks them.

Phlox Drummondi makes a very good border plant, but it shows to better advantage by placing each color in a separate bed, or in ribbons or lines of color. Good contrasts can be made by the use of scarlet, white and pink. Mixed.....5

PINKS These are well-known, favorite flowers, much esteemed for their delightful fragrance. They are excellent for small beds and edgings. They flower early in summer and continue until frost. The beautiful flowers are in various colors, variegated, red, striped and some almost black.....5

POPPY—Annual Varieties

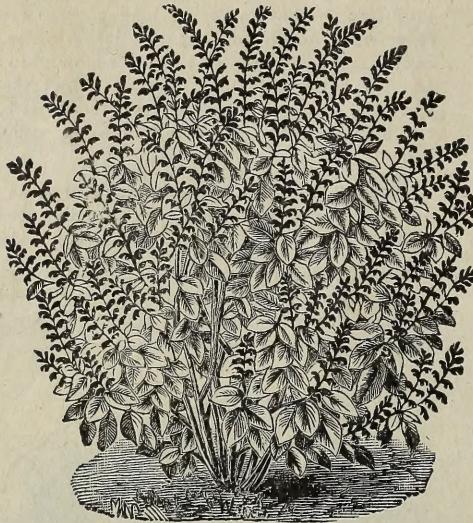
Very showy, free-flowering plants, making a gorgeous display of large, brilliant flowers. The seed offered contains so many varieties that the flowers show almost every imaginable color and some really beautiful forms. They run from white to deepest scarlet and crimson. Poppies are of easy culture, the seed should be sown where they are to bloom, as they are rather difficult to transplant.....5

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean)

Large, luxuriant, rapid-growing foliage plants with palm-like leaves and showy fruit. In centers of beds or as single specimens in the garden these plants produce a decorative effect. Seeds sown in the open ground in May will give plants ten or twelve feet high in August or early in a favorable season....5

PORTULACA

One of the best hardy annuals to grow in beds, baskets or in rockwork. Thrives in the hottest sun and is one mass of bloom all summer long. The flowers are very showy and of different colors. Delights in a sandy soil.....5

**SALVIA (Flowering Sage)**

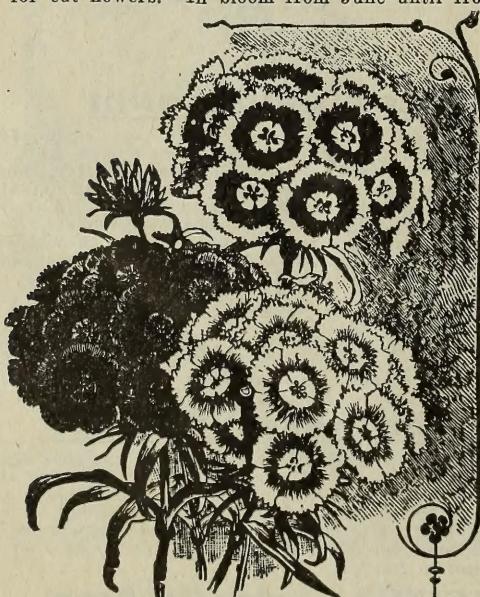
These handsome bedding plants produce large, long spikes of scarlet flowers thrown well up above the foliage. A hedge or a bed of Salvias is a blaze of color during late summer and fall.....5

TEN WEEKS STOCKS

They are equally fine for bedding, borders, massing or for pot culture. They are very thirsty plants and must be watered in dry weather. They produce blossoms in all shades of crimson, rose, lilac and white, and yield a delicious odor. The seed will germinate in about a week; the plants begin to bloom in about ten weeks.....10

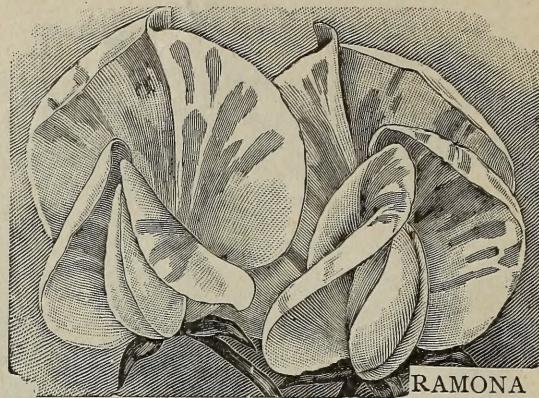
SUNFLOWER

Many improvements have been made on the well-known Sunflower, the newer varieties being considered indispensable for cut flowers. In bloom from June until frost....5

**SWEET WILLIAM**

(Dianthus Barbatus.)

For bedding, bordering or cutting, this favorite is invaluable. Of vigorous growth and extremely easy culture, bearing fragrant masses of rich flowers.....5



RAMONA

SWEET PEAS

Seeds should be sown as early as possible, in drill 6 inches deep. At the time of sowing cover only with 1 inch of soil and fill in the drill as the young plants grow, taking care not to cover the top of the plants. A deep, rich soil and a sunny situation is best.

An ounce of seed will sow a row 25 feet long. A packet will be sufficient for 6 feet of row.

NAMED SWEET PEAS.

	Pkt.	oz.
Black Knight. Dark maroon.....	\$0.05	\$0.10
Blanche Ferry. Pink and white.....	.05	.10
Captain of the Blues. Purple and blue.....	.05	.10
Coquette. Primrose yellow.....	.05	.10
Emily Henderson. White. Early.....	.05	.10
Firefly. Deep fiery scarlet.....	.05	.10
Gorgeous. Orange scarlet.....	.05	.10
Her Majesty. Clear deep rose.....	.05	.10
Lady Hamilton. Lavender.....	.05	.10
Lottie Eckford. White, edged with blue.....	.05	.10
Ramona. White, splashed with pink.....	.05	.10
Venus. Salmon buff. Shaded pink.....	.05	.10

All Colors Mixed. This mixture comprises a great variety of colors and markings and will be found much superior to the mixtures as ordinarily sold. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

**VERBENA**

One of the most popular of bedding plants, easily grown from seed, producing stronger, more vigorous and better plants than from cuttings. Start seed in the early spring, in the house or under glass, and transplant where they are to bloom, after three or four inches of growth have been made.....5

WILD CUCUMBER

This is the most rapid growing vine we know of. It will reach a height of 30 ft. in one season. To cover a pillar or trellis or to embellish an ungainly tree trunk, fences, unsightly buildings, there is nothing which so completely fills as does this. It is thickly dotted over with pretty, white, fragrant flowers, followed by quantities of ornamental and prickly seed pods.....5

ZINNIAS (Youth and Old Age)

General favorites. Thrive in any soil. Plants form bushes two to three feet in height. The flowers of various colors, form solid heads like Dahlias.....5

A Planting Table for Farmers and Gardeners

CROP	DISTANCE APART IN ROWS	DEPTH TO PLANT	Seeds for 100 ft. of Row or Bu. per Acre	TIME TO MATURE
Artichoke, globe.....	2½ feet.....	1 to 2 inches.....	½ ounce.....	13 months
Artichoke, Jerusalem.....	1½ feet.....	2 to 3 inches.....	2 quarts tubers.....	6 to 8 months
Asparagus plants.....	1½ feet.....	3 to 5 inches.....	60 to 80 plants.....	1 to 2 years
Barley	Broadcast or drill.....	1½ inches.....	2½ bushels.....	100 days
Beans, bush.....	24 inches.....	½ to 2 inches.....	1 pint.....	40 to 65 days
Beans, pole.....	36 inches.....	1 to 2 inches.....	½ pint.....	50 to 80 days
Beets	2 inches.....	1 to 2 inches.....	2 ounces.....	60 to 80 days
Brussels Sprouts.....	20 inches.....	½ inch.....	½ ounce.....	90 to 120 days
Buckwheat	Broadcast or drill.....	2 inches.....	2 to 3 pecks.....	70 days
Cabbage	20 inches.....	½ inch.....	½ ounce.....	90 to 130 days
Cardoon	15 inches.....	1 to 2 inches.....	½ ounce.....	5 to 6 months
Carrot	6 to 12 inches.....	½ inch.....	1 ounce.....	75 to 110 days
Celery	6 inches.....	¾ inch.....	¼ ounce.....	120 to 150 days
Chicory	6 inches.....	½ inch.....	¼ ounce.....	5 to 6 months
Citron	8 to 10 feet.....	1 to 2 inches.....	1 ounce.....	100 to 130 days
Corn, field	4 to 8 inches.....	1 to 3 inches.....	10 quarts per acre.....	150 to 180 days
Corn, sweet.....	4 to 7 inches.....	1 to 2 inches.....	½ pint.....	60 to 90 days
Collards	16 inches.....	½ inch.....	¼ ounce.....	100 to 120 days
Cress, water.....	Broadcast	On surface.....	½ ounce.....	60 to 70 days
Cucumber	5 feet	1 to 2 inches.....	½ ounce.....	60 to 80 days
Eggplant	22 inches.....	½ to 1 inch.....	½ ounce.....	100 to 140 days
Endive	10 inches.....	½ to 1 inch.....	1 ounce.....	90 to 180 days
Horse-radish	17 inches.....	3 to 4 inches.....	70 roots.....	1 to 2 years
Kale or borecole.....	21 inches.....	½ inch.....	¼ ounce.....	90 to 120 days
Kohl rabi.....	6 incl es.....	½ inch.....	¼ ounce.....	60 to 80 days
Leek	6 inches.....	1 inch.....	½ ounce.....	120 to 180 days
Lettuce	2 to 6 inches.....	½ inch.....	½ ounce.....	60 to 90 days
Muskmelon	6 feet, hills.....	1 to 2 inches.....	½ ounce.....	120 to 150 days
Mustard	5 inches.....	¼ inch.....	¼ ounce.....	60 to 90 days
New Zealand Spinach.....	15 inches.....	1 to 2 inches.....	1 ounce.....	60 to 100 days
Oats	Broadcast or drill.....	2 inches.....	1 to 2 bushels.....	120 days
Okra or Gumbo.....	27 inches.....	1 to 2 inches.....	2 ounces.....	90 to 140 days
Onion seed.....	3 inches.....	½ to 1 inch.....	1 ounce.....	130 to 150 days
Onion sets.....	3 inches.....	1 to 2 inches.....	1 quart.....	90 to 120 days
Parsley	3 to 6 inches.....	⅛ inch.....	¼ ounce.....	90 to 120 days
Parsnip	2 inches.....	½ to 1 inch.....	½ ounce.....	125 to 160 days
Peas	15 to foot.....	2 to 3 inches.....	1 to 2 pints.....	40 to 80 days
Peas, cow.....	Broadcast or drill.....	1 inch.....	1 to 2 bushels.....	60 to 120 days
Pepper	15 to 18 inches.....	½ inch.....	⅛ ounce.....	100 to 140 days
Potato, Irish.....	16 inches.....	4 inches.....	3 to 9 bushels per acre.....	80 to 140 days
Potato, sweet.....	14 inches.....	3 inches.....	3 pounds or 75 slips....	140 to 160 days
Pumpkin	8 to 12 feet, hills.....	1 to 2 inches.....	½ ounce.....	100 to 140 days
Radish	1 inch.....	½ to 1 inch.....	1 ounce.....	20 to 40 days
Rhubarb, plants.....	3 feet.....	2 to 3 inches.....	33 plants.....	1 to 3 years
Rutabaga	6 to 8 inches.....	½ to 1 inch.....	¼ ounce.....	60 to 80 days
Rye	Broadcast or drill.....	1½ inches.....	1½ bushels per acre.....	150 days
Salsify	2 to 4 inches.....	½ to 1 inch.....	1 ounce.....	120 to 180 days
Sorghum	3½ feet apart in hills.....	Broadcast	1½ bushels broadcast.....	60 to 120 days
Soy beans	30 inches.....	Shallow	½ bushel per acre.....	75 to 130 days
Spinach	2 inches.....	1 to 2 inches.....	1 ounce.....	30 to 60 days
Squash, summer.....	3 to 4 feet, hills.....	1 to 2 inches.....	½ ounce.....	60 to 80 days
Squash, winter.....	7 to 9 feet, hills.....	1 to 2 inches.....	½ ounce.....	20 to 160 days
Tomato	3 feet.....	½ to 1 inch.....	⅛ ounce.....	100 to 140 days
Turnip	2 inches.....	¼ to ½ inch.....	½ ounce.....	60 to 80 days
Vegetable marrow.....	8 to 9 feet, hills.....	1 to 2 inches	½ ounce.....	110 to 140 days
Wheat	Broadcast or drill.....	1 to 2 inches	1 bushel to acre.....	150 days

Table Showing the Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at Given Distances

Dist. apart	No. Trees	Dist. apart	No. Trees
1 foot.....	43,500	9 feet.....	537
1½ feet.....	19,360	12 feet.....	302
2 feet.....	10,890	15 feet.....	193
2½ feet.....	6,960	18 feet.....	134
3 feet.....	4,840	21 feet.....	98
4 feet.....	2,632	24 feet.....	75
5 feet.....	1,740	27 feet.....	59
6 feet.....	1,210	38 feet.....	40

An Accurate Estimate of the Amount of Land in Different Fields under Cultivation

10 rods x 16 rods equal.....	1 acre
8 rods x 20 rods equal.....	1 acre
5 rods x 32 rods equal.....	1 acre
4 rods x 40 rods equal.....	1 acre
5 yards x 968 yards equal.....	1 acre
10 yards x 484 yards equal.....	1 acre
40 yards x 121 yards equal.....	1 acre
209 feet x 209 feet equal.....	1 acre
200 feet x 108.9 feet equal.....	1 acre
100 feet x 145.2 feet equal.....	½ acre
100 feet x 108.9 feet equal.....	¼ acre



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CHAMPAIGN SEED COMPANY
10 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
CHAMPAIGN - - - - ILLINOIS